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FM 23-35

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

PISTOLS AND

REVOLVERS

ARMY
SCHOOL OF THE ARMY
OF THE ARMY COMMAND, U. S. ARMY
FORT LEE, VA.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY • FEBRUARY 1953

FIELD MANUAL

PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS

CHANGES } DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
No. 1 } WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 31 December 1953

FM 23-35, 26 February 1953, is changed as follows:

78. Ammunition
(Superseded)

a. General. Ammunition for use in the revolver, Colt, caliber .38, Detective Special, is authorized by Department of the Army Supply Manual ORD 3 SNL T2.

b. Classification. The types of ammunition authorized for use in the revolver, Colt, caliber .38, Detective Special, and their nomenclature are listed below:

- (1) Cartridge, ball, revolver, caliber .38, Short Colt, 125 or 130 grain bullet.
- (2) Cartridge, ball, revolver, caliber .38, special, midrange, 146 grain bullet (wad-cutter).
- (3) Cartridge, ball, revolver, caliber .38, special, midrange, 148 grain bullet, nicked cartridge case (wad-cutter).
- (4) Cartridge, ball, revolver, caliber .38, special, 158 grain bullet.
- (5) Cartridge, ball, revolver, caliber .38, special, 158 grain bullet, steel jacket (copper-plated).
- (6) Cartridge, ball, revolver, caliber .38, special, 200 grain bullet, nicked cartridge case (Super-Police).
- (7) Cartridge, ball, revolver, caliber .38, 200 grain coated bullet (Lubaloy), nickel plated cartridge case (Super-Police).
- (8) Cartridge, blank, revolver, caliber .38, special.

- (9) Cartridge, test, high-pressure, revolver, caliber .38, special, 158 grain bullet (*Only for use in inspection of weapons*).
- (10) Cartridge, tracer, revolver, caliber .38, special, 120 grain bullet, steel jacket.
- (11) Cartridge, tracer, revolver, caliber .38, special 158 grain bullet, steel jacket.

97. Instruction Practice

The following tables * * * types of target.

a. (Superseded) *Slow Fire*.

Table I. *Slow Fire—Target L*

Range (yards)	Time	Shots
15	No time limit-----	5
25	-----do-----	5

Unlimited time is permitted for slow fire in order to permit proper explanation of the causes of errors and indication of corresponding remedies. It is intended to be the elementary phase of instruction in the proper manipulation of the weapon and for determining and correcting the personal errors of the firer.

d. (Superseded) *Quick Fire*.

Table IV. *Quick Fire—Target E—Bobbing*

Range (yards)	Time	Shots
25	3 seconds per shot-----	5

105. Instruction Practice

a. *Range Practice*.

- (2) (Superseded) Each individual, while firing, must have a coach to correct his errors. The use of good coaches during instruction

phases of marksmanship is essential to the development of correct shooting habits. Individuals selected as coaches will be the most experienced men available.

* * * *

109. Regulations Governing Record Practice

a. (Superseded) *Coaching*. Coaching is not permitted during record practice. No person may render or attempt to render the firer any assistance while he is taking his position or after he has taken his position at the firing point. Each firer must observe the location of his own hits.

* * * *

110. Targets

* * * *

d. *Small-Bore Targets*. Rescinded

CHAPTER 1

KNOWN-DISTANCE TARGETS

Section VII. SMALL-BORE PRACTICE

Rescinded

122. Combat Firing Range

a. *Range*. Combat firing is conducted on the standard pistol range and modified as described in paragraphs 123 through 133. A suitable combat * * * to local circumstances.

* * * *

CHAPTER 2

COMBAT FIRING

Section V. SMALL-BORE PRACTICE

Rescinded

152. Methods of Improvement (Superseded)

Only by extensive dry firing, paying particular attention to the correct manner of performing all of

the steps of preliminary marksmanship and advanced marksmanship for the practical qualification course, as described in paragraphs 82-112 and 137-154, can the individual reach the peak of efficiency necessary to become an excellent pistol shot.

[AG 300.7 (24 Nov 53)]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

M. B. RIDGWAY,
General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

WM. E. BERGIN,
Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL
FM 23-35

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C 2, 15 September 1948; and C 3, 9 April 1951*

PISTOLS AND
REVOLVERS



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Chief of Staff
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PART ONE

AUTOMATIC PISTOL, CALIBER .45

CHAPTER 1

MECHANICAL TRAINING

Section I. DESCRIPTION

1. GENERAL

a. The automatic pistols, caliber .45, M1911 and M1911A1, are recoil-operated, magazine-fed, self-loading hand weapons (figs. 1 and 2). The gas generated in a cartridge fired in the pistol is utilized to perform the functions of extracting and ejecting the empty cartridge case, cocking the hammer and forcing the slide to the rearmost position, thereby compressing the recoil spring. The action of the recoil spring forces the slide forward, feeding a live cartridge from the magazine into the chamber, leaving the weapon ready to fire again.

b. The M1911A1 pistol is a modification of the M1911 pistol. The operation of both models of pistols is exactly the same. The changes consist of the following (fig. 2):

- (1) The tang of the grip safety is extended to protect the hand.
- (2) A clearance cut is made on the receiver for the trigger finger.

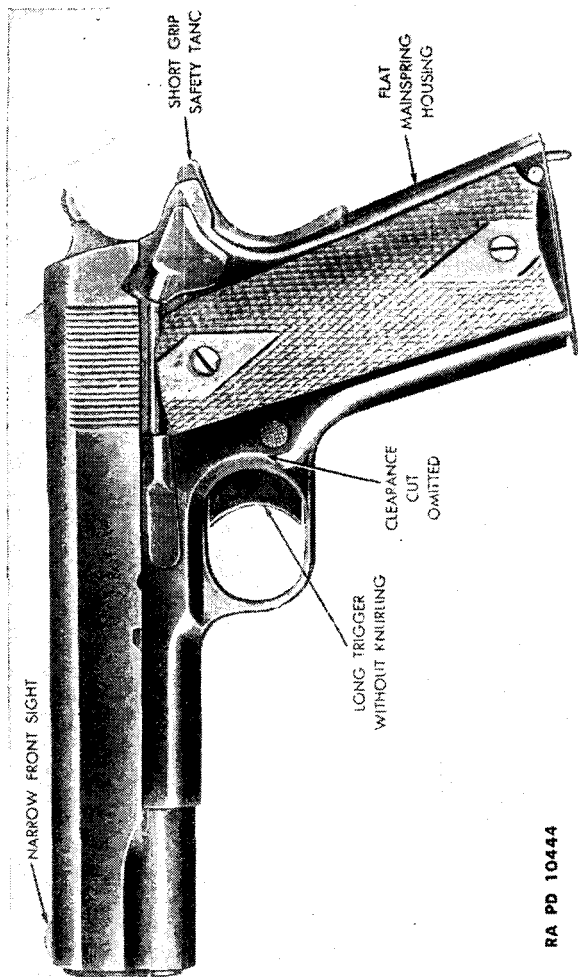


Figure 1. Left side of pistol, M1911.

RA PD 10444

(3) The face of the trigger is cut back and knurled.

(4) The mainspring housing is raised in the form of a curve to fit the palm of the hand and is knurled.

(5) The top of the front sight is widened.

c. The pistol is designed to fire cartridge, ball, caliber .45, M1911. The magazine holds seven cartridges. The upper cartridge is stripped from the magazine and forced into the chamber by the forward motion of the slide. The pistol fires but once at each squeeze of the trigger. When the last cartridge in the magazine has been fired the slide remains open. The magazine catch is then depressed and the empty magazine falls out. A loaded magazine is then inserted, making seven more shots available.

d. The rate of fire is limited by the dexterity of the operator in inserting magazines into the pistol and the ability of the firer to aim and squeeze.

2. GENERAL DATA

a. Dimensions.

(1) *Barrel.*

Caliber of bore-----inches--	0. 45
Number of grooves-----	6
Twist in rifling, uniform L. H., one turn in-----inches--	16
Length of barrel-----do-----	5. 03

(2) *Pistol.*

Overall length of pistol--do-----	8 $\frac{5}{8}$
Height of front sight above axis of bore -----inches--	0. 5597

b. Weights.

Weight of pistol with magazine		
	pounds--	2. 437
Weight of loaded magazine, 7 rounds		
(approximate)-----	pounds--	. 481
Weight of empty magazine---	do----	. 156

c. Trigger Pull.

Pistols, new or repaired--	pounds---	5½ to 6½
Pistols, in hands of troops----	do-----	5 to 6½

d. Exterior Ballistics.

- (1) *Accuracy with muzzle rest.* The figures indicated below represent the mean variations for several targets.

Range	Mean radius	Mean vertical deviation
<i>Yards</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>
25	0. 86	0. 62
50	1. 36	. 91
75	2. 24	1. 42

- (2) *Drift.* The drift or deviation due to the rifling in this pistol is to the left, but is more than neutralized by the pull of the trigger when the pistol is fired from the right hand. The drift is slight at short ranges and that for long ranges is immaterial, as the pistol is a comparatively short-range weapon.
- (3) *Velocity with striking energy.*

Range	Velocity	Energy	Range	Velocity	Energy
<i>Yards</i>	<i>Feet per second</i>	<i>Foot-pounds</i>	<i>Yards</i>	<i>Feet per second</i>	<i>Foot-pounds</i>
0	802	329	150	717	262
25	788	317	175	704	253
50	773	305	200	691	244
75	758	294	225	678	235
100	744	283	250	666	226
125	730	272			

(4) *Penetration in white pine.*

Range	Depth	Range	Depth
<i>Yards</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Yards</i>	<i>Inches</i>
25	6. 0	150	5. 2
50	5. 8	200	4. 6
75	5. 6	250	4. 0
100	5. 5		

A penetration of 1 inch in white pine corresponds to a dangerous wound. The penetration in moist loam at 25 yards is about 10 inches. The penetration in dry sand at 25 yards is about 8 inches.

(5) *Trajectory.* The elevation required for 100 yards is 24' and for 200 yards about 1°. The elevation for 250 yards is about 1°13'; the maximum ordinate being approximately 130 yards distance from the muzzle and about 51 inches in height. The maximum range is approximately 1,600 yards at an angle of elevation of 30°. The maximum ordinate for the maximum range is approximately 2,000 feet.

Section II. DISASSEMBLING AND ASSEMBLING

3. DISASSEMBLING

(figs. 3 to 7)

a. Remove the magazine by pressing the magazine catch.

b. With the pistol held barrel up and muzzle to the front, press the recoil spring plug inward and turn the barrel bushing to the right until the recoil spring plug and the end of the recoil spring protrude from their seat, releasing the tension of the recoil spring. As the recoil spring plug is allowed to protrude from its seat, the finger or thumb should be kept over it so that it will not jump away and be lost or strike the operator. Draw the slide rearward until the smaller rear recess in its lower left edge stands above the projection on the thumbpiece of the slide stop; press gently against the end of the pin of the slide stop which protrudes from the right side of the receiver above the trigger guard and remove the slide stop.

c. This releases the barrel link, allowing the barrel with the barrel link and the slide to be drawn forward together from the receiver, carrying with them the barrel bushing, recoil spring, recoil spring plug, and recoil spring guide.

d. Remove these parts from the slide by withdrawing the recoil spring guide from the rear of the recoil spring and drawing the recoil spring plug and the recoil spring forward from the slide. Turn recoil spring plug to left to remove the recoil spring. Turn the barrel bushing to the left until it may be

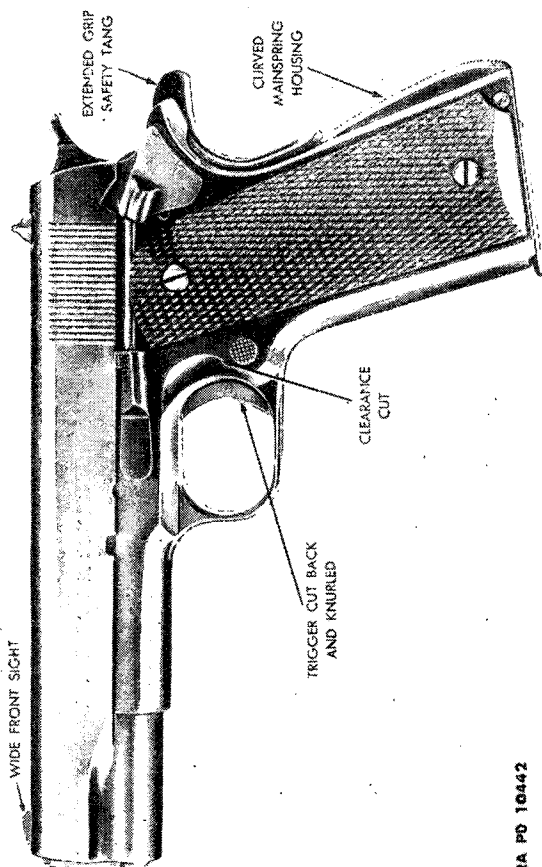


Figure 2. Left side of pistol, M1911A1.

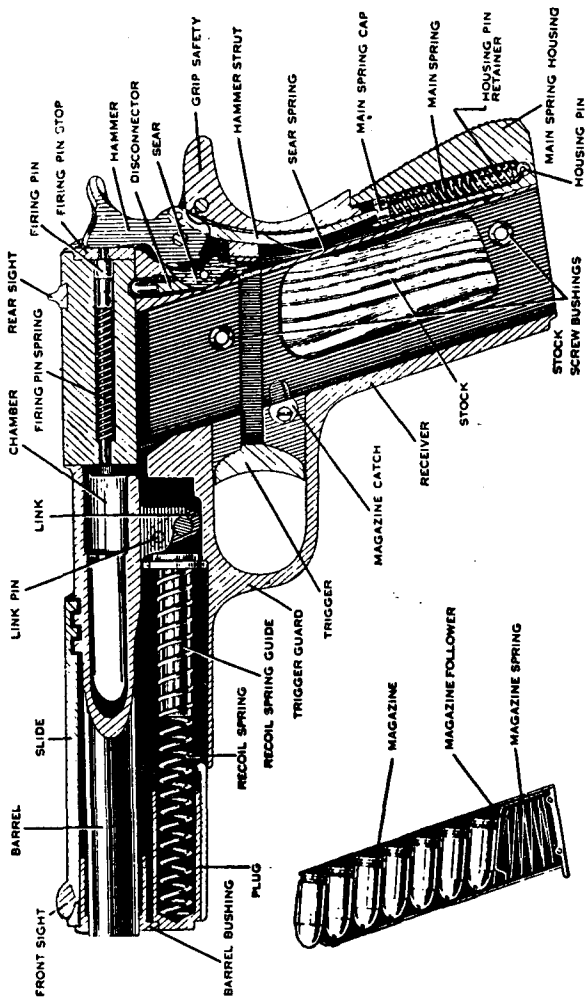


Figure 3. Sectional view of pistol, M1911A1.

drawn forward from the slide. This releases the barrel which with the barrel link may be drawn forward from the slide, and by pushing out the barrel link pin the barrel link is released from the barrel.

e. Press the rear end of the firing pin forward until it clears the firing pin stop which is then drawn downward from its seat in the slide; the firing pin, the firing pin spring, and extractor are then removed from the rear of the slide.

f. The safety lock is readily withdrawn from the receiver by cocking the hammer and pushing from the right on the pin part or pulling outward on the thumbpiece of the safety lock when it is midway between its upper and lower positions. The cocked hammer is then lowered and removed after removing the hammer pin from the left side of the receiver. The mainspring housing pin is then pushed out from the right side of the receiver which allows the mainspring housing to be withdrawn downward and the grip safety rearward from the handle. The sear spring may then be removed. By pushing out the sear pin from the right to the left side of the receiver, the sear and the disconnecter are released. The sear and the disconnecter will then fall out of the receiver. Care should be exercised that they are not lost.

g. To remove the mainspring, mainspring cap, and housing pin retainer from the mainspring housing, compress the mainspring and push out the small mainspring cap pin.

h. To remove the magazine catch from the receiver, its checkered left end must be pressed inward, when the right end of the magazine catch will project so far from the right side of the receiver that it may

be rotated one-half turn. This movement will release the magazine catch lock from its seat in the receiver, when the magazine catch, the magazine catch lock, and the magazine catch spring may be removed.

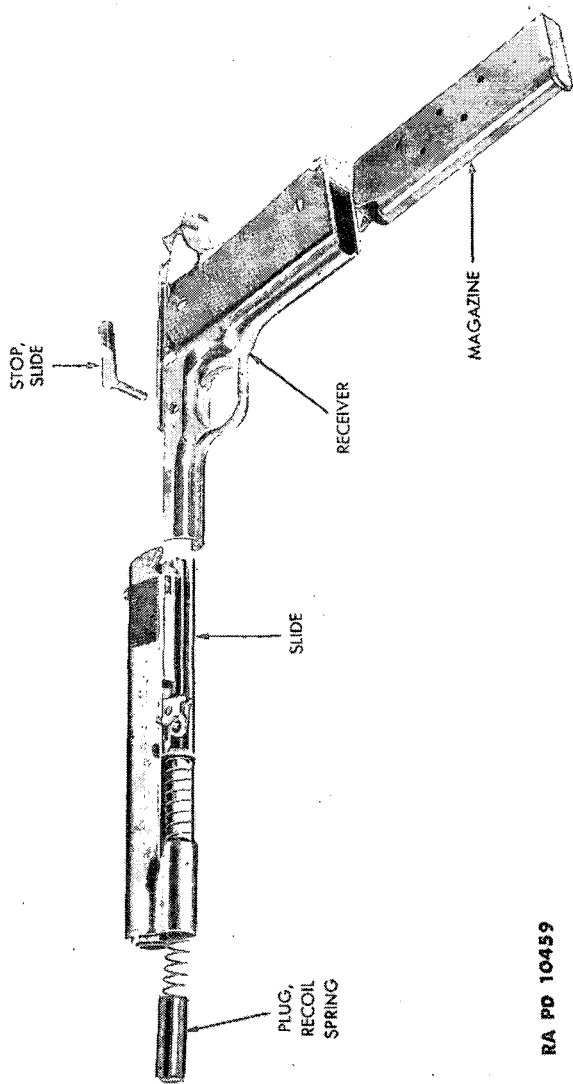
i. With the improved design of magazine catch lock the operation of dismounting the magazine catch is simplified. When the magazine catch has been pressed inward the magazine catch lock is turned a quarter turn to the left by means of a screw driver, or the short leaf of the sear spring. The magazine catch with its contents can then be removed. The improved design will be recognized from the fact that the head of the magazine catch lock is slotted.

j. The trigger can then be removed rearward from the receiver.

k. The hammer strut or the long arm of the screw driver can be used to push out all the pins except the mainspring cap pin, lanyard loop pin, and ejector pin.

l. The slide stop plunger, the safety lock plunger, and the plunger spring may be pushed to the rear out of the plunger tube.

m. The magazine should not be disassembled except for cleaning or to replace the magazine follower or magazine spring. To disassemble proceed as follows: Push the magazine follower downward about one-fourth inch; this compresses the magazine spring. Insert the end of a drift through one of the small holes in the side of the magazine to hold the magazine spring, then slide out the magazine follower. Hold hand over end of the magazine before removing drift from hole to prevent magazine spring from jumping away.



RA PD 10459

Figure 4. Subassemblies of the pistol, M1911A1.

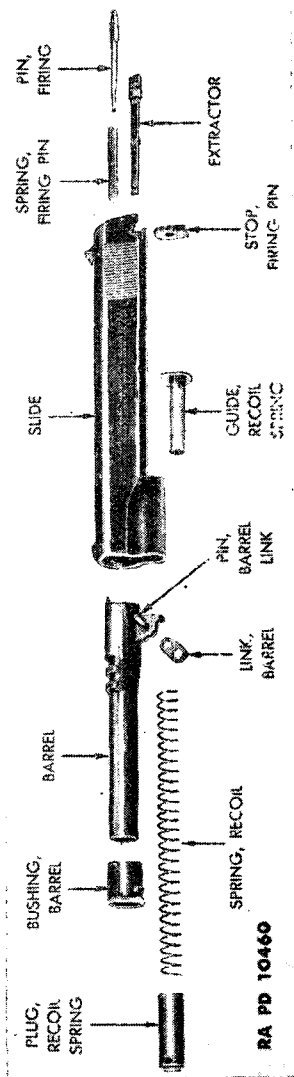
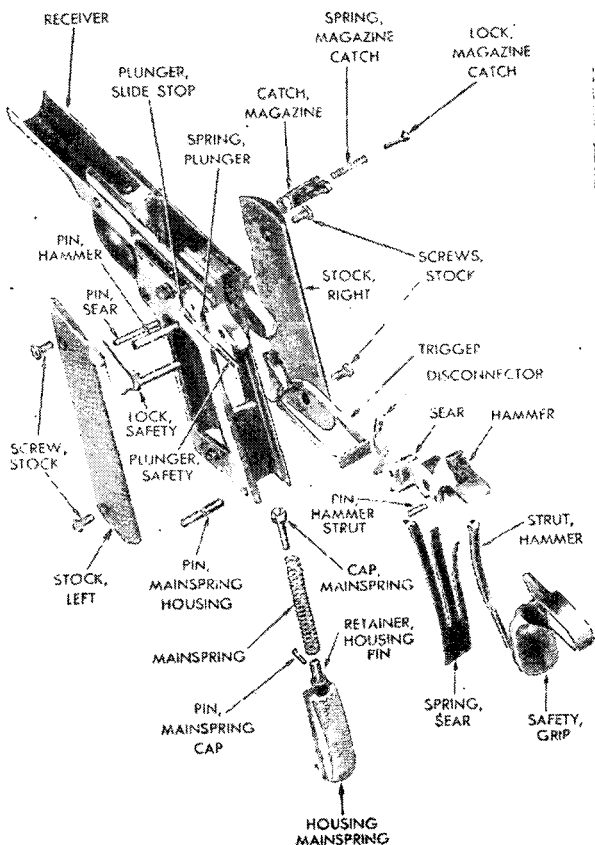


Figure 5. Slide group of pistol, M1911A1.



RA PD 10461

Figure 6. Receiver group of pistol, M1911A1.

4. ASSEMBLING

- a. Proceed in the reverse order.
- b. It should be noted that the disconnecter and sear

are assembled as follows: Place the cylindrical part of the disconnecter in its hole in the receiver with the flat face of the lower part of the disconnecter resting against the yoke of the trigger. Then place the sear, lugs downward, so that it straddles the disconnecter. The sear pin is then inserted in place so that it passes through both the disconnecter and the sear.

c. The hammer is inserted in place in its fired position and the hammer pin inserted from the left, so that it passes through the hammer and the receiver.

d. The sear, disconnecter, and hammer being in place and the hammer down, to replace the sear spring locate its lower end in the cut in the receiver with the end of the long leaf resting on the sear, making sure that the hammer strut is not under-

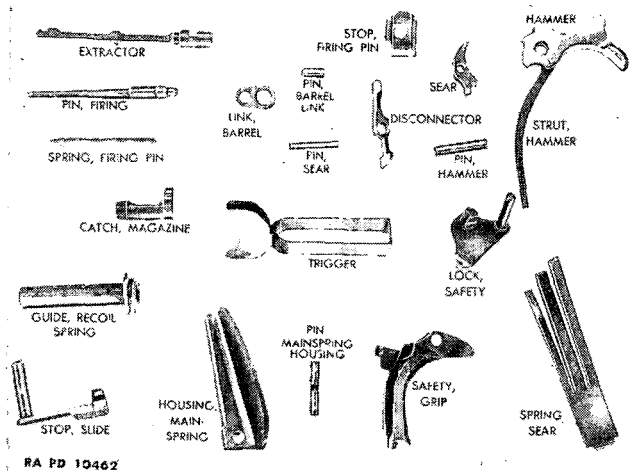


Figure 7. Group of smaller parts of pistol, M1911A1.

neath the sear spring. Then insert the main spring housing until its lower end projects below the frame about one-eighth inch, with the hammer strut in place in the recess on top of the main spring housing. Replace the grip safety, cock the hammer and replace safety lock. Then lower the hammer, push the main spring housing home and replace the main spring housing pin.

e. In assembling the safety lock to the receiver use the tip of the magazine follower or the screw driver to press the safety lock plunger home, thus allowing the seating of the safety lock. It should be remembered that when assembling the safety lock the hammer must be cocked.

f. Insert the extractor in the extractor well in the rear of the slide, making sure that the cut in the extractor for the firing pin stop is aligned with the cut in the rear of the slide. Reassemble the firing pin spring on the firing pin and insert the firing pin with spring in the firing pin recess in the rear of the slide. Depress the firing pin and replace the firing pin stop in its recess in the rear of the slide, pushing it home so that the firing pin clicks into the circular cut in the firing pin and protrudes slightly from the rear of the firing pin stop. Replace the barrel in the slide, making sure that the locking lugs on the barrel are up and that the barrel link is attached to the barrel by means of the barrel link pin. Holding the slide with the sights up and muzzle to the front, insert the barrel bushing at the muzzle and turn completely to the right. Reassemble the recoil spring to the recoil spring guide and insert the spring and guide in place in the slide with the concave cut on the

guide resting against the barrel and the recoil spring protruding from the muzzle end of the slide.

g. Engage the grooves on the slide with the grooves on the receiver, insuring that the slide and the receiver are in proper relation to each other and that the barrel link is tilted forward as far as possible and the barrel link pin is in place. Draw the slide rearward until the smaller rear recess in its lower left edge is above the recess on the receiver for the slide stop. Replace the slide stop pin, making sure that it engages with the barrel link, depressing the slide stop plunger to allow the slide stop to be fully seated. Push the slide fully forward, engage the safety lock, replace the recoil spring plug on the end of the recoil spring and compress it until the barrel bushing may be rotated to the left into position.

Section III. CARE AND CLEANING

5. GENERAL

a. Careful, conscientious work is required to keep automatic pistols in a condition that will insure perfect functioning of the mechanism and continued accuracy of the barrel. It is essential that the entire mechanism is kept cleaned and oiled to avoid malfunctions.

b. The mechanism also requires care to prevent rust or an accumulation of sand or dirt in the interior. Pistols are easily disassembled for cleaning and oiling.

c. Care and cleaning of the pistol includes daily preventative maintenance, which is that ordinary

care of the pistol required to preserve its condition and appearance when no firing is done, pre-firing cleaning to insure that the pistol is safe to fire and is properly lubricated for efficient operation, and after-firing cleaning to insure that all corrosion inducing agents deposited in the bore and chamber of the pistol are completely removed.

6. DAILY PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE

a. Damp air and sweaty hands are great promoters of rust. Pistols should be cleaned and protected with oil after every drill or handling. Special precautions are necessary when the pistols have been used on rainy days and after tours of guard duty. Under any conditions, they should be inspected and cleaned each day.

b. To clean the pistol, rub it with a rag which has been lightly saturated with oil, and then rub with a perfectly dry rag. Swab the bore with a flannel patch saturated with oil, followed by a dry patch. Dust out all crevices with a small, clean brush.

c. To protect the pistol after it has been cleaned, cover all the surfaces inside and out, including the bore and chamber with a light coat of oil, lubricating, preservative.

d. After cleaning and protecting the pistol, place it in the pistol rack without any covering whatever. The use of canvas or similar covers is prohibited, since they collect moisture which rusts the metal parts. While barracks are being swept, pistol racks should be covered with a piece of canvas to protect the pistols from dust.

7. PRE-FIRING CLEANING

a. Prior to firing the pistol, it should be thoroughly cleaned as has just been described, with the addition of a few drops of lubricating oil applied to all cams and working surfaces.

b. Oil or grease must not be left in the bore or chamber of the pistol when it is to be fired because the chamber pressure will be greatly increased, which may cause either serious injury to the firer, damage to the pistol, or both.

8. AFTER-FIRING CLEANING

After the pistol has been fired, the primary consideration is the prevention of rust. The residue left in the bore after firing consists mainly of primer salts (potassium chloride), powder ashes, and carbon. The primer salts collect moisture and thus promote rust. This salt may be deposited throughout the bore. Rifle bore cleaner removes it, as well as the powder ashes and carbon.

a. To clean the bore, the following procedure should be followed:

- (1) Field strip the pistol, i. e., disassemble it into three main groups, barrel and slide group, receiver group, and magazine.
- (2) Remove the barrel from the slide.
- (3) Run the pistol bore brush through the bore 10 to 12 times.
- (4) Run wet patches (rifle bore cleaner or hot, soapy water) through the bore until clean.
- (5) Run dry patches through to dry the bore.

- (6) Inspect (repeat the above until the dry patch comes out clean and no evidence of fouling can be seen in the bore).
- (7) Oily patch.

9. RULES FOR CARE OF PISTOL ON THE RANGE

a. Always clean at the end of each day's firing. A pistol that has been fired should not be left overnight without cleaning.

b. Never fire a pistol with any dust, dirt, mud, or snow in the bore.

c. Before loading the pistol make sure that no patch, rag, or other object has been left in the barrel. Such articles collect moisture and are also a hazard if the pistol is fired. Keep chamber free from oil and dirt.

10. CARE AND CLEANING UNDER UNUSUAL CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

a. Cold Weather.

- (1) In temperatures below freezing it is necessary that the moving parts of the weapon be kept free from moisture. Excess oil on working parts will solidify and cause sluggish operation or complete failure.
- (2) The weapon should be taken apart and cleaned with dry-cleaning solvent before use in temperatures below 0° F. Working surfaces which show signs of wear may be lubricated by rubbing lightly with a cloth which has been wet with oil, lubricating, preservative, special.

b. Hot Weather.

- (1) In tropical climates where temperature and humidity are high, or where salt air is present, and during rainy seasons the weapon should be inspected daily. It should be kept lightly oiled when not in use. It should be disassembled daily and all parts dried and oiled.
- (2) In hot, dry climates where sand and dust may get into the mechanism and bore, all lubricants should be removed from the pistol, and it should be disassembled daily for thorough cleaning. It should be wiped clean as often as required.
- (3) Perspiration from the hands is a contributing factor to rust because it contains acid. Metal parts should be wiped frequently.

11. CARE AFTER GAS ATTACKS

a. Pistols should be cleaned as soon as possible after a gas attack.

b. Oil will prevent corrosion for about 12 hours.

c. Clean all parts in boiling water containing a little soda, if available.

d. All traces of gas must be removed from ammunition with a slightly oiled rag; then thoroughly dry the ammunition.

e. If the weapon is actually contaminated with a liquid blister gas, soak up such liquid as soon as possible, using rags or paper.

f. Gasoline, oil, alcohol, or dry-cleaning solvent, if readily available, may be applied to other cloths and used to wipe off the traces of blister gas which

remain in the blotted up areas. Do not spread the solvent beyond the area of the spots because a thin film of agent will remain.

g. Lewisite may be destroyed with water. Soapy water is especially effective. Thorough scrubbing is necessary to remove the blister reaction product formed by the water.

h. To eliminate remaining traces of blister gas, apply DANC or protective ointment. After approximately 15 minutes wipe off the decontaminant with a clean cloth.

i. Coat the decontaminated surface of the weapon (not ammunition) with oil.

j. Bury or burn cloths used in removing blister gas.

k. Generally, these same principles are applicable in the event of a biological or radiological attack. If contamination is too great, equipment may have to be discarded. For detailed information on decontamination see FM 21-40 and TM 3-220.

Section IV. FUNCTIONING

12. METHOD OF OPERATION

a. A loaded magazine is placed in the receiver and the slide drawn fully back and released, thus bringing the first cartridge into the chamber. (If the slide is open push down the slide stop to let the slide go forward.) The hammer is thus cocked and the pistol is ready for firing.

b. If it is desired to make the pistol ready for instant use and for firing the maximum number of shots with the least possible delay, draw back the slide, insert a cartridge by hand into the chamber of the

barrel, allow the slide to close, then lock the slide and the cocked hammer by pressing the safety lock upward and insert a loaded magazine. The slide and hammer being thus positively locked, the pistol may be carried safely at full cock, and it is only necessary to press down the safety lock (which is located within easy reach of the thumb) when raising the pistol to the firing position.

c. The grip safety is provided with an extending horn which not only serves as a guard to prevent the hand of the shooter from slipping upward and being struck or injured by the hammer, but also aids in accurate shooting by keeping the hand in the same position for each shot and, furthermore, permits the lowering of the cocked hammer with one hand by automatically pressing in the grip safety when the hammer is drawn slightly beyond the cocked position. In order to release the hammer, the grip safety must be pressed in before the trigger is squeezed.

13. SAFETY DEVICES

a. It is impossible for the firing pin to discharge or even touch the primer except on receiving the full blow of the hammer.

b. The pistol is provided with three safety devices:

- (1) The disconnecter, which positively prevents the release of the hammer unless the slide and barrel are in the forward position and safely interlocked. This device also controls the firing and prevents more than one shot from following each squeeze of the trigger.

- (2) The grip safety which at all times locks the

trigger unless the stock is firmly grasped and the grip safety pressed in.

- (3) The half-cock notch of the hammer which prevents firing when pressure is applied to the trigger.

c. In addition, the pistol is provided with a safety lock by which the closed slide and the cocked hammer can be positively locked in position.

14. DETAILED FUNCTIONING

a. The magazine may be charged with any number of cartridges from one to seven.

b. The charged magazine is inserted in the receiver and the slide drawn once to the rear. This movement cocks the hammer, compresses the recoil spring, and when the slide reaches the rear position the magazine follower raises the upper cartridge into the path of the slide. The slide is then released and being forced forward by the recoil spring carries the first cartridge into the chamber of the barrel. As the slide approaches its forward position, it encounters the rear extension of the barrel and forces the barrel forward; the rear end of the barrel swings upward on the barrel link, turning on the muzzle end as on a fulcrum. When the slide and barrel reach their forward position they are positively locked together by the locking ribs on the barrel and their joint forward movement is arrested by the barrel lug encountering the pin on the slide top. The pistol is then ready for firing.

c. When the hammer is cocked the hammer strut moves downward, compressing the mainspring, and the sear under action of the long leaf of the sear

spring engages its nose in the notch on the hammer. In order that the pistol may be fired the following conditions must exist:

- (1) The grip safety must be pressed in, leaving the trigger free to move.
- (2) The slide must be in its forward position, properly interlocked with the barrel so that the disconnecter is held in the recess on the under side of the slide under the action of the sear spring, transmitting in this position any motion of the trigger to the sear.
- (3) The safety lock must be down in the unlocked position so that the sear will be unlocked and free to release the hammer and the slide will be free to move back.

d. When the trigger is squeezed the sear is moved, and the released hammer strikes the firing pin, which transmits the blow to the primer of the cartridge. The pressure of the gasses generated in the barrel by the explosion of the powder in the cartridge is exerted in a forward direction against the bullet, driving it through the bore, and in a rearward direction against the face of the slide, driving the latter and the barrel to the rear together. The downward swinging movement of the barrel unlocks it from the slide, and the barrel is then stopped in its lowest position. The slide continues to move to the rear, opening the breech, cocking the hammer, extracting and ejecting the empty shell, and compressing the recoil spring until the slide reaches its rearmost position when another cartridge is raised in front of it and forced into the chamber of the barrel by the return movement of the slide under pressure of the recoil spring.

e. The weight and consequently the inertia of the slide augmented by those of the barrel are so many times greater than the weight and inertia of the bullet that the latter has been given its maximum velocity and has been driven from the muzzle of the barrel before the slide and barrel have recoiled to the point where the barrel commences its unlocking movement. This construction therefore delays the opening of the breech of the barrel until after the bullet has left the muzzle and therefore practically prevents the escape of any of the powder gasses to the rear after the breech has been opened. This factor of safety is further increased by the tension of the recoil spring and mainspring, both of which oppose the rearward movement of the slide.

f. While the comparatively great weight of the slide of the piston insures safety against premature opening of the breech, it also insures operation of the pistol because, at the point of the rearward opening movement where the barrel is unlocked and stopped, the heavy slide has attained a momentum which is sufficient to carry it through its complete opening movement and makes the pistol ready for another shot.

g. When the magazine has been emptied, the pawl-shaped slide stop is raised by the magazine follower under action of the magazine spring into the front recess on the lower left side of the slide, thereby locking the slide in the open position and serving as an indicator to remind the shooter that the empty magazine must be replaced by a loaded one before the firing can be continued. Pressure upon the magazine catch quickly releases the empty magazine from

the receiver and permits the insertion of a loaded magazine.

h. To release the slide from the open position, it is only necessary to press upon the thumbpiece of the slide stop, then the slide will go forward to its closed position, carrying a cartridge from the previously inserted magazine into the barrel and making the pistol ready for firing again.

Section V. SPARE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES

15. SPARE PARTS

In time certain parts of the pistol become unserviceable through breakage or wear resulting from continuous usage. For this reason spare parts are provided for replacement purposes. They should be kept clean and lightly oiled to prevent rust. They are divided into two groups, spare parts and basic spare parts.

a. Spare Parts. These are extra parts provided with the pistol for replacement of the parts most likely to fail, for use in making minor repairs, and in general care of the pistol. Sets of spare parts should be kept complete at all times. Whenever a spare part is taken to replace a defective part in the pistol, the defective part should be repaired or a new one substituted in the spare part set as soon as possible. The allowance of these spare parts is prescribed in ORD 7 SNL B-6.

b. Basic Spare Parts. These are sets of parts provided for the use of ordnance maintenance companies and include all parts necessary to repair the

pistol. The allowance of basic spare parts is prescribed in ORD 8 SNL B-6.

16. ACCESSORIES

The names or general characteristics of many of the accessories required with the automatic pistol indicate their use and application. They consist of the holster, shoulder holster, lanyard and pistol cleaning kit, and the post, camp, or station issue, arms lockers and arms racks. The pistol cleaning kit contains cleaning brushes and rods, pistol screw drivers, an oiler, and a small brass can, in which the set of spare parts is carried.

Section VI. AMMUNITION

17. GENERAL

The information in this section pertaining to the ammunition authorized for use in the revolver, caliber .45, M1917, and the pistol, caliber .45, M1911 and M1911A1, includes a description of the cartridges, means of identification, care, and use (fig. 8).

18. CLASSIFICATION

The types of ammunition provided for the pistol and revolver are:

- a.* Ball, for use against personnel and light matériel targets.
- b.* Blank, for training purposes.
- c.* Dummy, for training (cartridges are inert).
- d.* Shot, for use to provide small game for food.
- e.* Tracer, for use against personnel and light matériel targets and for signaling.

19. LOT NUMBER

When ammunition is manufactured, an ammunition lot number which becomes an essential part of the marking is assigned in accordance with pertinent specifications. This lot number is marked on all packing containers and on the identification card inclosed in each packing box. It is required for all purposes of record, including grading and use, reports on condition, functioning, and accidents in which the ammunition might be involved. Only those lots of grades appropriate for the weapon will be fired. Since it is impractical to mark the ammunition lot number on each individual cartridge, every effort will be made to maintain the ammunition lot number with the cartridges once they are removed from their original packing. Cartridges which have been removed from the original packing and for which the ammunition lot number has been lost are placed in grade 3. It is therefore obvious that when cartridges are removed from their original packings they should be so marked that the ammunition lot number is preserved.

20. GRADE

AR 775-10 provides for the order in which lots and grades of ammunition are to be used. TB 9-AMM 4 lists numerically every lot of small-arms ammunition with its correct grade as established by the office of the Chief of Ordnance. Only lots of proper grade will be fired. Grade 3 indicates unserviceable ammunition which will not be fired.

21. IDENTIFICATION

a. Markings. The contents of original boxes are readily identified by the markings on the box. Similar markings on the carton label identify the contents of each carton.

b. Types and Models.

- (1) One model each of ball, blank, dummy, shot, and tracer cartridges are authorized for use in both the pistol and the revolver.

These cartridges are designated:

- (a) Cartridge, ball, caliber .45, M1911.
 - (b) Cartridge, blank, caliber .45, M9.
 - (c) Cartridge, dummy, caliber .45, M1921.
 - (d) Cartridge, shot, caliber .45, M15.
 - (e) Cartridge, tracer, caliber .45, T30.
- (2) The blank cartridge is characterized by the tapered case and the absence of a bullet; it can be used only for single shot fire in the pistol. The dummy cartridge is distinguished by its lack of primer and the small hole in the case. The shot cartridge is recognizable by the blunt end, necked case, and absence of a bullet; to extract it the magazine must be removed from the pistol. The tracer cartridge has a red tip on the bullet.

22. CARE, HANDLING, AND PRESERVATION

a. Small-arms ammunition as compared with other types is not dangerous to handle. However, care must be observed to keep the boxes from becoming broken or damaged.

b. Ammunition boxes should not be opened until the ammunition is required for use. Ammunition

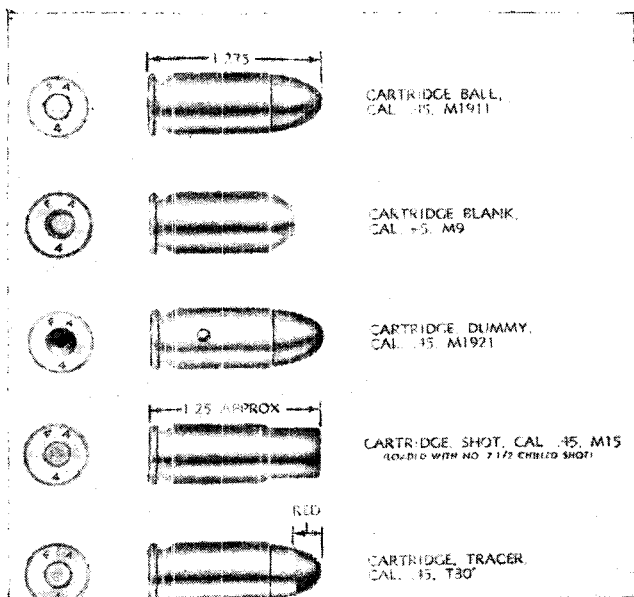


Figure 8. Caliber .45 cartridge.

removed from the airtight container, particularly in damp climates, is apt to corrode, thereby causing the ammunition to become unserviceable.

c. Carefully protect the ammunition from mud, sand, dirt, and water. If it gets wet or dirty wipe it off at once. If verdigris or light corrosion forms on cartridges it should be wiped off. However, cartridges should not be polished to make them look better or brighter.

d. The use of oil or grease on cartridges is dangerous and is prohibited.

e. Do not fire dented cartridges, cartridges with loose bullets, or otherwise defective rounds.

f. Do not allow the ammunition to be exposed to the direct rays of the sun for any length of time. This is likely to affect seriously its firing qualities.

g. No caliber .45 ammunition will be fired until it has been positively identified by ammunition lot number and grade as published in the latest revision or change to TB 9-AMM 4.

23. STORAGE

a. Whenever practicable small-arms ammunition should be stored under cover. Should it become necessary to leave small-arms ammunition in the open it should be raised on dunnage at least 6 inches from the ground and the pile covered with a double thickness of paulin. Suitable trenches should be dug to prevent water flowing under the pile.

b. Fire Hazard. If placed in a fire, small-arms ammunition does not explode violently. There are small individual explosions of each cartridge, the case flying in one direction and the bullet in another. In case of fire it is advisable to keep those not engaged in fighting the fire at least 200 yards from the fire and have them lie on the ground. It is unlikely that the bullets and cases will fly over 200 yards.

Section VII. INDIVIDUAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

24. RULES FOR SAFETY

Before ball ammunition is issued, the soldier must know the essential rules for safety with the pistol. The following rules are taught as soon as the recruit is sufficiently familiar with the pistol to understand

them. They should be enforced by constant repetition and coaching until their observance becomes the soldier's fixed habit when handling the pistol. When units carrying the pistol are first formed, the officer or noncommissioned officer in charge causes the men to execute INSPECTION PISTOL.

a. EXECUTE UNLOAD every time the pistol is picked up for any purpose. Never trust your memory. Consider every pistol as loaded until you have proved it otherwise.

b. Always unload the pistol if it is to be left where someone else may handle it.

c. Always point the pistol up when snapping it after examination. Keep the hammer fully down when the pistol is not loaded.

d. Never place the finger within the trigger guard until you intend to fire or to snap for practice.

e. *Never point the pistol at anyone you do not intend to shoot, nor in a direction where an accidental discharge may do harm.* On the range, do not snap for practice while standing back of the firing line.

f. Before loading the pistol, draw back the slide and look through the bore to see that it is free from obstruction.

g. On the range, do not insert a loaded magazine until the time for firing.

h. Never turn around at the firing point while you hold a loaded pistol in your hand, because by so doing you may point it at the man firing alongside of you.

i. On the range, do not load the pistol with a cartridge in the chamber until immediate use is anticipated. If there is any delay, lock the pistol and

only unlock it while extending the arm to fire. Do not lower the hammer on a loaded cartridge; the pistol is much safer cocked and locked.

j. In reducing a jam *first remove the magazine.*

k. To remove a cartridge not fired *first remove the magazine* and then extract the cartridge from the chamber by drawing back the slide.

l. In combat, when early use of the pistol is not foreseen, it should be carried with a fully loaded magazine in the receiver, chamber empty, hammer down. When early use of the pistol is probable, it should be carried loaded and locked in the holster or hand. In combat, extra magazines should be carried fully loaded.

m. When the pistol is carried in the holster loaded, cocked, and locked the butt should be rotated away from the body when drawing the pistol in order to avoid displacing the safety lock.

n. Safety devices should be frequently tested. A safety device is a dangerous device if it does not work when expected.

25. TESTS

Warning: Before making the following tests inspect to insure that the magazine is removed and that the chamber is empty.

a. Safety Lock. Cock the hammer and then press the safety lock upward into the safe position. Grasp the stock so that the grip safety is depressed and squeeze the trigger three or four times. If the hammer falls, the safety lock is not safe and must be repaired.

b. Grip Safety. Cock the hammer and, being careful not to depress the grip safety, point pistol downward and squeeze the trigger three or four times. If the hammer falls or the grip safety is depressed by its own weight, the grip safety or the sear spring must be replaced or repaired.

c. Half-Cock Notch. Draw back the hammer until the sear engages the half-cock notch and squeeze the trigger. If the hammer falls, the hammer or sear must be replaced or repaired. Draw the hammer back nearly to full cock and then let it slip. It should fall only to half cock.

d. Disconnecter. Cock the hammer. Shove the slide one-fourth inch to the rear; hold slide in that position and squeeze the trigger. Let the slide go forward, maintaining the pressure on the trigger. If the hammer falls, the disconnecter is worn on top and must be replaced. Pull the slide all the way to the rear and engage the slide stop. Squeeze the trigger and at the same time release the slide. The hammer should not fall. Release the pressure on the trigger and then squeeze it. The hammer should then fall. The disconnecter prevents the release of the hammer unless the slide and barrel are in the forward position safely interlocked. It also prevents more than one shot following each squeeze of the trigger.

Section VIII. MALFUNCTIONS AND STOPPAGES

26. GENERAL

A thorough knowledge of nomenclature, functioning, and proper care and cleaning of the pistol is

essential in analyzing the cause and subsequent correction of stoppages and malfunctions. Most stoppages or malfunctions of the pistol can be prevented by proper cleaning before and after firing and proper care of the weapon at all times.

27. DEFINITIONS

To facilitate understanding of the weapon stoppage, definitions of stoppage, malfunction, and immediate action are necessary. These are defined as follows:

a. A stoppage is an accidental stopping of fire in a gun caused by faulty action of the gun or of the ammunition; jam. A stoppage may be classified as a failure to feed, load, fire, or function freely.

b. A malfunction is the faulty action of some part of a weapon which may result in a stoppage. Malfunction is also failure of ammunition to function in a normal or expected manner.

c. Immediate action is the unhesitating application of measures to reduce a stoppage in a weapon without attempting to immediately ascertain the cause of the stoppage.

28. MALFUNCTIONS AND STOPPAGES

a. General. A knowledge of common stoppages, malfunctions, and immediate action is important to the firer. Stoppages can normally be attributed to failure to feed, load, or fire. An additional factor not concerned with the operational cycle is the failure to function freely.

b. Failure to Feed. Feeding is the process which places the cartridge in the feedway. Failure to

feed is a failure of the magazine, or the ammunition, to allow the cartridge to be properly positioned into the feedway of the pistol. It is generally caused by one or more of the following factors:

- (1) Battered or dirty cartridge.
- (2) Dented or dirty magazine.
- (3) Weak or malformed magazine spring.
- (4) Battered or malformed magazine spring follower.
- (5) Dirty, malformed magazine catch.
- (6) Worn or broken magazine catch.

c. Cause and Corrective Action. If cartridge is battered or dirty, remove faulty cartridge. If the magazine lips are bent, causing an improper feeding position of the top cartridge, or if the magazine is otherwise damaged, it should be replaced. A magazine which is not fully seated is usually dented. Failure to fully seat can also be caused by a worn or broken magazine catch.

d. Failure to Load. The loading cycle commences upon the completion of the feeding cycle. It begins with a round properly positioned in the feedway and ends with the cartridge in a proper firing position in the chamber. Failure to load is a failure of some part of the pistol or ammunition to properly place the cartridge in the chamber, ready for firing. It is generally caused by one or more of the following factors:

- (1) Round left in the chamber (failure to extract).
- (2) Dirty chamber.
- (3) Dirty, malformed, or battered cartridge.
- (4) Weak or malformed recoil spring.

- (5) Lips of magazine deformed. (This permits cartridge to feed but with an aspect where the nose of the cartridge is too high to enter the chamber as the slide carries it forward.)

e. Cause and Corrective Action. If the failure to load is caused by dirty, malformed, or battered rounds, remove the cartridges. If the extractor will not extract the rounds from the chamber, inspect the claw of the extractor and determine whether it is worn, broken, or dirty. If worn or broken, replace; if dirty, clean and lubricate lightly. Clean the chamber if dirty. A weak recoil spring will result in the failure of the slide to return fully forward. While it is possible that this malfunction could be classified as a failure to feed, load, or fire, a weak recoil spring is normally considered as a failure to load. Proper corrective action consists of replacing the recoil spring. If magazine lips are deformed, replace or repair magazine.

f. Failure to Fire. Firing is considered the process that begins with a cartridge properly positioned in the chamber and ends with the actual firing of the round. Failure to fire is normally a failure of some part of the firing mechanism after the round is properly loaded into the pistol. Failure to fire is generally caused by one or more of the following factors:

- (1) Broken firing pin.
- (2) Weak or broken firing pin spring.
- (3) Weak or broken mainspring.
- (4) Weak or broken sear spring.
- (5) Defective sear or hammer.
- (6) Defective primer.

(7) Broken hammer strut.

(8) Bent trigger yoke.

g. Cause and Corrective Action. In the event the primer of the cartridge is deeply indented, the round is defective and should be discarded. If the primer is not indented, or is slightly indented, either the firing pin is worn or broken, or the firing pin spring is weak, broken, or missing. A worn or broken firing pin will not detonate the primer. If the firing pin spring is weak, broken, or missing, the firing pin will not be returned to its normal position so that the hammer may drive it forward to fire the next round. A weak or broken mainspring may not furnish enough energy for the hammer to overcome the firing pin spring resistance. A defective sear, hammer, or sear spring will usually cause a failure to fire. A trigger with a bent yoke may fail to move forward after the first shot. This failure will prevent further firing. Corrective action consists of replacement of any defective part.

h. Failure to Function Freely. This can be described as a loss of power through excessive friction, causing a relatively sluggish cycle of operation. It is normally caused by one or more of the following factors:

(1) Lack of lubrication.

(2) Use of improper lubricants.

(3) Dirt or rust preventive compound in the weapon.

i. Proper Corrective Action. Corrective action consists of disassembly of the weapon and the cleaning and proper lubrication of the pertinent parts.

29. IMMEDIATE ACTION

a. The procedure for immediate action should become habitual for the individual armed with the pistol. It is applied automatically when a stoppage occurs, in an effort to reduce the stoppage without attempting to discover the cause at that time.

b. In the event the slide is fully forward and the pistol fails to fire, immediate action is applied as follows:

- (1) Bring the weapon to raise pistol, turn the barrel slightly to the left. Grasp the slide with the thumb and finger of the left hand keeping the thumb on the right side of the slide pointing upward. Pull the slide downward to its full extent. Release and let the slide return to position. This action will eject the faulty cartridge and load another round.

Caution: Do not lower the muzzle at any time during the operation.

- (2) Reaim and fire.

c. In the event the slide is not fully forward and the pistol fails to fire, immediate action is applied as follows:

- (1) Remove the magazine.
- (2) Grasp the slide with the thumb and first two fingers of the left hand, pull slide fully back and lock it to the rear. (This action should remove the round; if it does not, remove manually.)
- (3) Insert another loaded magazine into the pistol.

(4) Release the slide.

(5) Reaim and fire.

d. If the weapon does not fire after application of immediate action as outlined in the preceding subparagraphs, a detailed inspection should be made for the cause of the stoppage. If the inspection fails to reveal any deficiency, the weapon should be returned to Ordnance.

CHAPTER 2

MANUAL OF THE PISTOL

30. GENERAL

a. The movements herein described differ in purpose from the manual of arms for the rifle in that they are not designed to be executed in exact unison, there being, with only a few exceptions, no real necessity for their simultaneous execution. They are not therefore planned as a disciplinary drill to be executed in cadence with snap and precision but merely as simple, quick, and safe methods of handling the pistol.

b. In general, movements begin and end at the position of raise pistol.

c. Commands for firing, when required, are limited to **COMMENCE FIRING** and **CEASE FIRING**.

d. Officers and enlisted men armed with the pistol remain at the position of attention during the manual of arms, but render the hand salute at the command **PRESENT ARMS**, holding the salute until the command **ORDER ARMS**.

e. When the lanyard is used it should be of such length that the arm may be fully extended without constraint.

31. RAISE PISTOL

(fig. 10)

1. RAISE, 2. PISTOL. *a.* At the command **PISTOL**, unbutton the flap of the holster with the right hand and grasp the stock, back of the hand outward.



Figure 9. Shoulder holster, pistol, cal. .45, M7

Draw the pistol from the holster, raise it, muzzle up, the thumb and last three fingers holding the stock, the forefinger extended outside the trigger guard, the barrel of the pistol to the rear and inclined to the front at an angle of 30° , the hand as high as, and 6 inches in front of, the point of the right shoulder.

b. If the firer wears a shoulder holster, a similar action is accomplished. At the command "Raise Pistol" the firer unbuttons the flap or snap fastener (if present), draws the pistol from the shoulder holster, and assumes the position of raise pistol as shown in figure 10.

32. WITHDRAW MAGAZINE

(fig. 11)

At the command **WITHDRAW MAGAZINE**, without lowering the right hand, turn the barrel slightly to the right; press the magazine catch with the right thumb and with the left hand remove the magazine. Place between the belt and outer garment.

33. OPEN CHAMBER

(figs. 12 and 13)

At the command **OPEN CHAMBER**, withdraw the magazine, if not already withdrawn, and resume the position of raise pistol. Without lowering the right hand, grasp the slide with the thumb and the first two fingers of the left hand (thumb on left side of slide and pointing downward); keeping the muzzle elevated, shift the grip of the right hand so that the right thumb engages the slide stop. Push the



Figure 10. Raise pistol.



Figure 11. Withdraw magazine.



Figure 12. Open chamber.



Figure 13. Position of the hands at OPEN CHAMBER.

slide downward to its full extent and force the slide stop into its notch with the right thumb without lowering the muzzle of the pistol.

34. CLOSE CHAMBER

At the command **CLOSE CHAMBER**, with the right thumb press down the slide stop and let the

slide go forward. Squeeze the trigger, being sure that the muzzle is still elevated.

35. INSERT MAGAZINE

At the command **INSERT MAGAZINE**, without lowering the right hand, turn the barrel to the right. Grasp a magazine with the first two fingers and thumb of the left hand; withdraw it from the belt and insert it in the pistol. Press it fully home.

36. LOAD

At the command **LOAD**, if a loaded magazine is not already in the pistol, insert one. Without lowering the right hand, turn the barrel slightly to the left. Grasp the slide with the thumb and fingers of the left hand (thumb on right side of slide and pointing upward). Pull the slide downward to its full extent (figs. 14 and 15). Release the slide and engage the safety lock.

37. UNLOAD

At the command **UNLOAD**, withdraw the magazine. Open the chamber as prescribed in paragraph 33. Glance at the chamber to verify that it is empty. Close the chamber. Take the position of raise pistol and squeeze the trigger. Then insert an empty magazine.

38. INSPECTION ARMS

(fig. 16).

1. **INSPECTION**, 2. **ARMS**. At the command **ARMS**, withdraw the magazine. Open the chamber



Figure 14. LOAD.

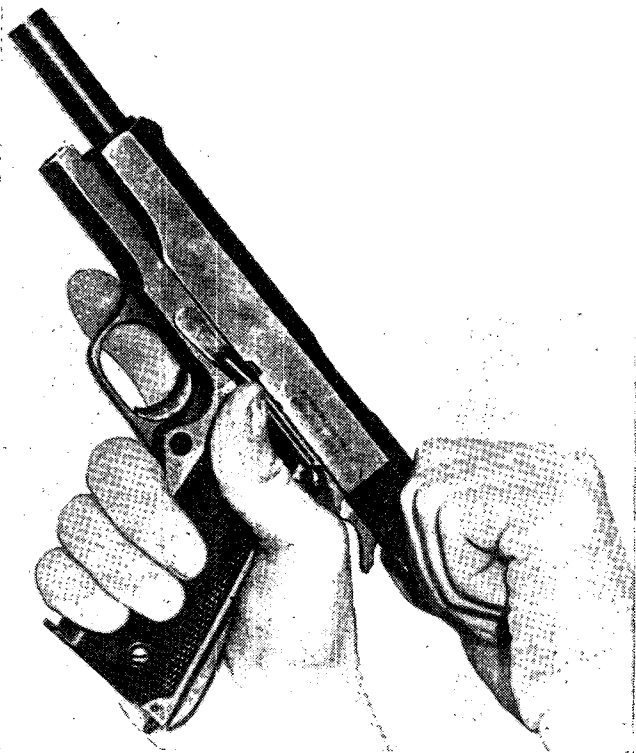


Figure 15. Position of hands at LOAD.

as prescribed in paragraph 33. Take the position of raise pistol. The withdrawn magazine is held in the open left hand at the height of the belt. After the pistol has been inspected, or at the command 1. RETURN, 2. PISTOL close the chamber, take the position of raise pistol, and squeeze the trigger, being sure that the muzzle is still elevated. Insert an empty magazine and execute return pistol.



Figure 16. Inspection arms.

39. RETURN PISTOL

a. 1. RETURN, 2. PISTOL. At the command PISTOL, lower the pistol to the holster, muzzle down, back of the hand to the right; raise the flap of the holster with the right thumb; insert the pistol in the holster and thrust it home; button the flap of the holster with the right hand.

b. When wearing a shoulder holster, at the command "Return Pistol," the firer accomplishes a similar action. However, instead of lowering the pistol, the firer returns the weapon to the holster, unbuttoning the flap or snap fastener (if present), directly from the position of raise pistol.

PART TWO

REVOLVER, CALIBER .45

CHAPTER 1

MECHANICAL TRAINING

Section 1. DESCRIPTION

40. GENERAL

a. The Colt revolver, caliber .45, M1917, and the Smith and Wesson revolver, caliber .45, M1917, are single shot, breech loading hand weapons. Each is provided with a cylinder having six chambers arranged about a central axis so that six shots may be fired before reloading is necessary. The chambers of the cylinder are loaded with six cartridges in clips of three rounds. When the cylinder is closed, the revolver is ready for firing.

b. These weapons are designed to fire the cartridge, ball, caliber .45, M1911. The action of cocking the



Figure 17. Revolver clip.

hammer causes the cylinder to rotate and aline the next chamber with the barrel.

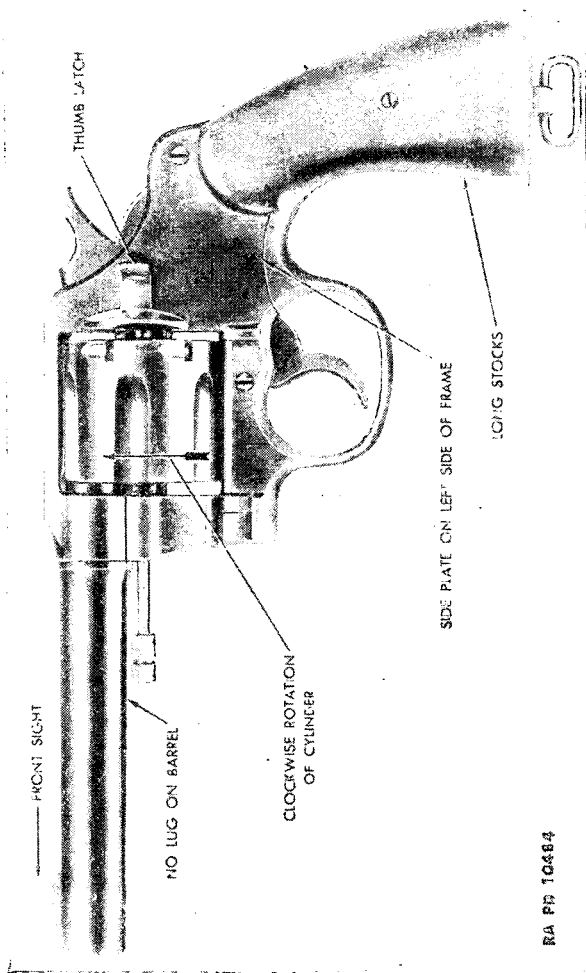
- (1) To fire single action, with the revolver fully loaded with ball ammunition, cock the revolver with the thumb and squeeze the trigger for each shot. Double action is executed similarly to single action except that the revolver is cocked by pressing steadily on the trigger.
- (2) If one or more of the chambers are empty, the cylinder should be rotated so that a loaded chamber will be moved into line with the barrel when the revolver is cocked. The closed cylinder may be rotated to its proper position by holding the hammer back at about one-fourth full cock. With the hammer of the Colt revolver down, the first loaded chamber should be next on the left of the chamber alined with the barrel, since the cylinder rotates clockwise. With the hammer of the Smith and Wesson revolver down, the first loaded chamber should be next on the right of the chamber aligned with the barrel, since the cylinder of the Smith and Wesson revolver rotates counter-clockwise.

c. The rate of fire is limited by the dexterity of the firer in reloading the cylinder and by his ability to aim and squeeze.

41. TYPES

a. *Colt Revolver, M1917* (fig. 18).

Weight	-----pounds	2½
Total length	-----inches	10.8



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Figure 18. Colt revolver, caliber .45, M1917.

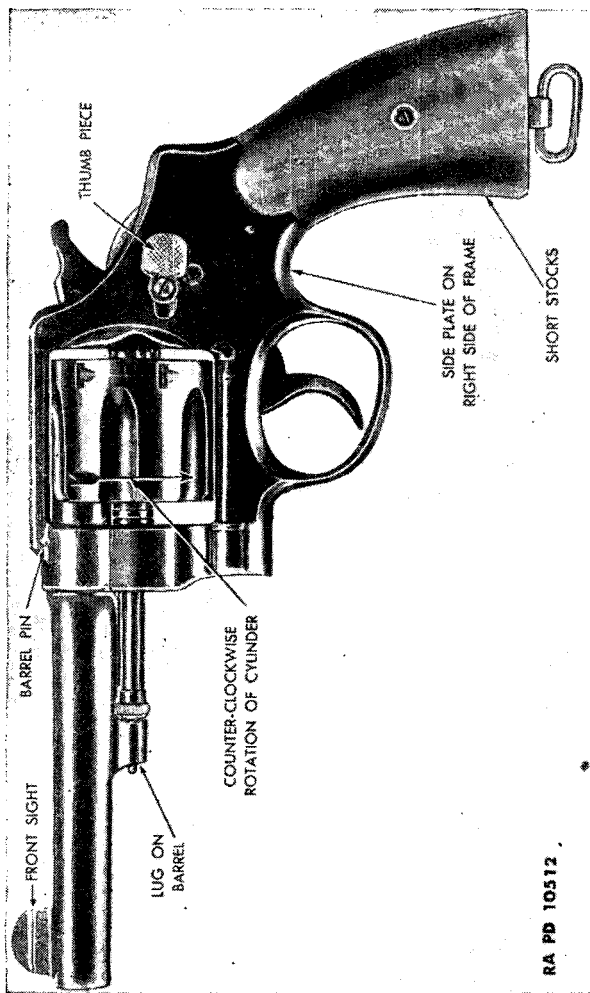


Figure 19. Smith and Wesson revolver, caliber .45, M1917.

Barrel:		
Length.....	inches..	5. 5
Diameter of bore.....	do.....	. 445
Diameter of rifling.....	do.....	. 452
Rifling, number of grooves.....		6
Grooves:		
Width.....	inches..	. 156
Depth.....	do.....	. 0035
Twist, uniform left hand, one turn in.....	inches..	16
Lands, width.....	do.....	. 073
Cylinder:		
Length.....	do.....	1. 595
Diameter.....	do.....	1. 695
Chambers:		
Number.....		6
Diameter:		
Maximum.....	inches..	. 4795
Minimum.....	do.....	. 473
Front sight above axis of bore.....	do.....	. 7325
b. <i>Smith and Wesson Revolver, M1917</i> (fig. 19).		
Weight.....	pounds..	2¼
Total length.....	inches..	10. 79
Barrel:		
Length.....	do.....	5. 5
Diameter of bore.....	do.....	. 445
Rifling, number of grooves.....		6
Grooves:		
Width.....	inches..	. 157
Depth.....	do.....	. 003
Twist, uniform right hand, one turn in.....	inches..	14. 659

Lands, width.....	inches..	. 075
Cylinder:		
Length.....	do....	1. 537
Diameter.....	do....	1. 708
Chambers:		
Number.....		6
Diameter:		
Maximum.....	inches..	. 480
Minimum.....	do....	. 4795
Front sight above axis of bore.....	do....	. 794

Section II. DISASSEMBLING AND ASSEMBLING

42. DISASSEMBLING COLT REVOLVER

(figs. 20, 21, and 22).

- a. (1) Remove crane lock screw (19) and crane lock (18) (fig. 20).
- (2) Press latch ((20), fig. 21) to the rear, push cylinder to the left, and remove the cylinder and crane assembly by pushing to the front.
- (3) Remove stock screw and stocks.
- (4) Remove side plate screws.
- (5) Remove side plate. Do not pry from its seating. With wooden handle of a tool, tap the plate and frame until the side plate loosens and lift out.
- (6) Remove latch and spring from side plate.
- (7) Remove mainspring by lifting the rear end from its seat, and disengaging the long end from the hammer stirrup ((3), fig. 22).
- (8) Remove the hand ((13), fig. 21).
- (9) With a drift, drive the rebound lever pin

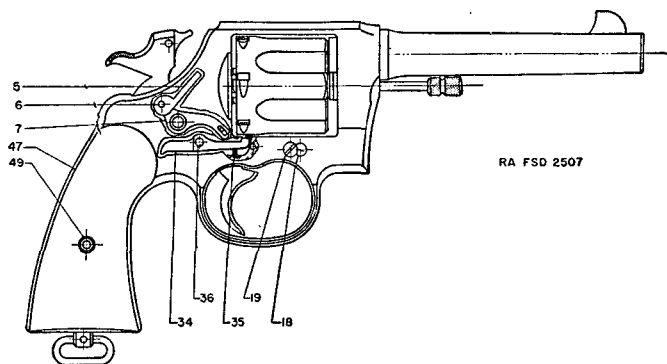


Figure 20. Revolver, colt, caliber .45, M1917 (right side view).

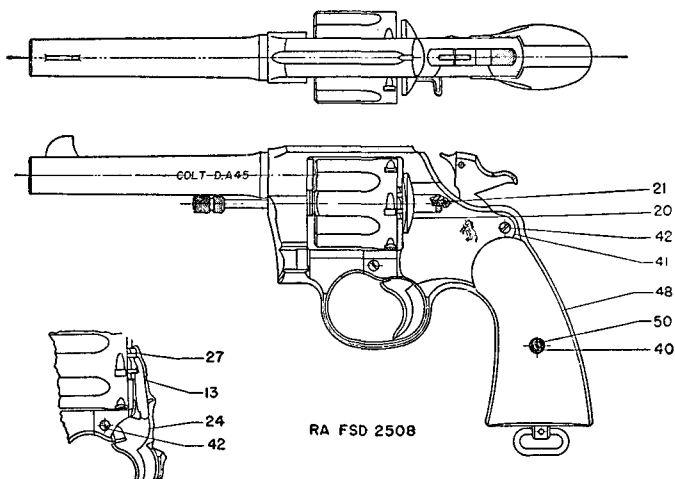


Figure 21. Revolver, colt, caliber .45, M1917 (left side and top view).

- (38) to the right and remove rebound lever ((37), fig. 22).
- (10) Remove the trigger by lifting from the trigger pin ((25), fig. 22).
- (11) Draw the hammer to its rearmost position and lift from the hammer pin ((2), fig. 22).
- (12) With a small drift, drive out the strut pin (10) and remove the strut (8) and strut spring ((9), fig. 22).
- (13) Drive out the hammer stirrup pin (4) and remove the hammer stirrup ((3), fig. 22).
- (14) Remove safety lever ((7), fig. 20) from its pivot.
- (15) Remove safety ((5), fig. 20) from its seat in the frame.
- (16) Remove latch bolt ((34), fig. 20) from its seat in the frame.

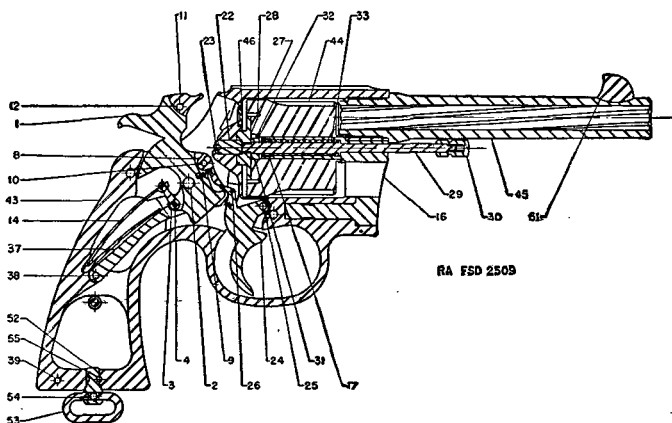


Figure 22. Revolver, colt, caliber .45 M1917 (sectional view).

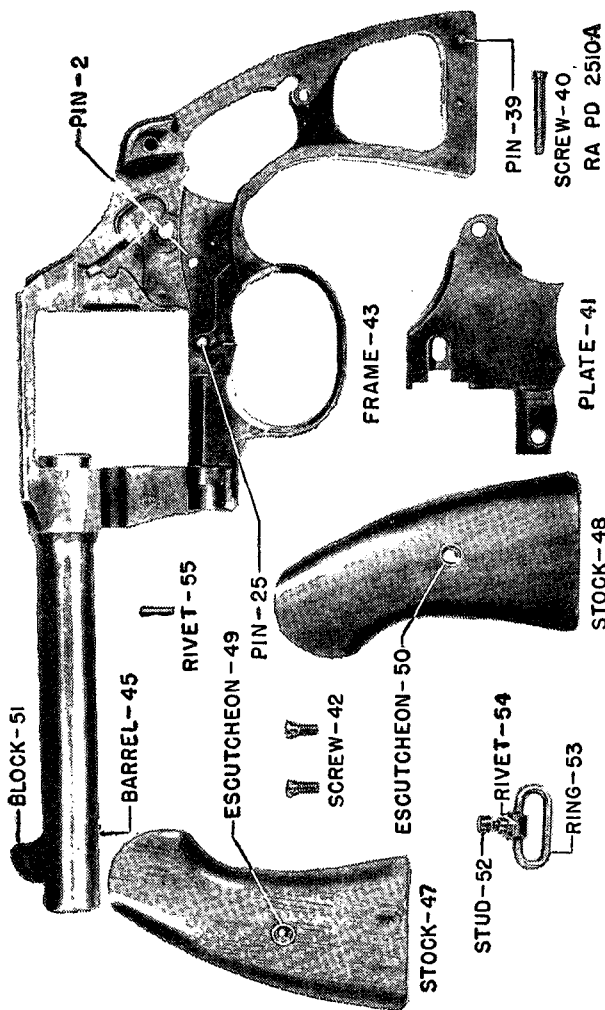


Figure 23. Revolver, colt, caliber .45, M1917 parts.

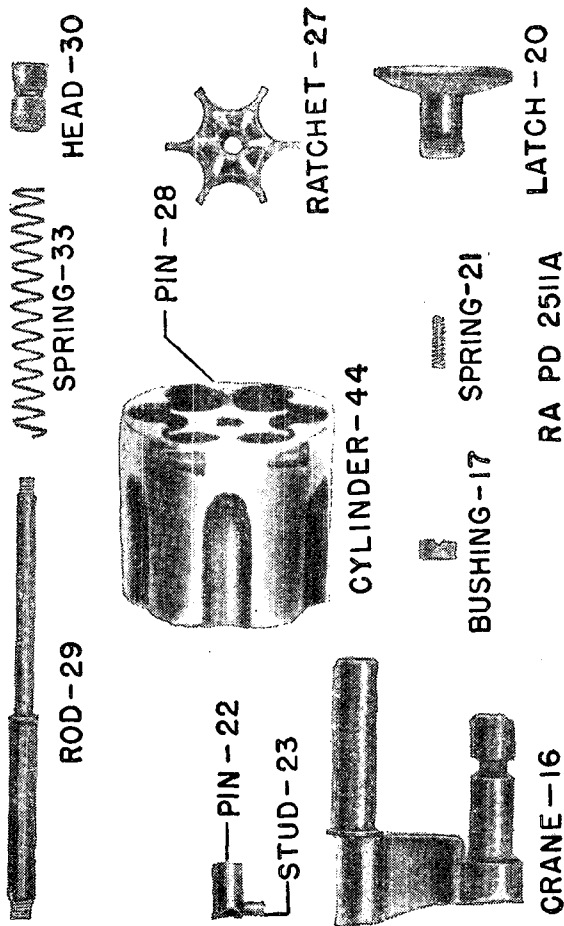


Figure 23. Revolver, colt, caliber .45, M1917 parts—Continued.

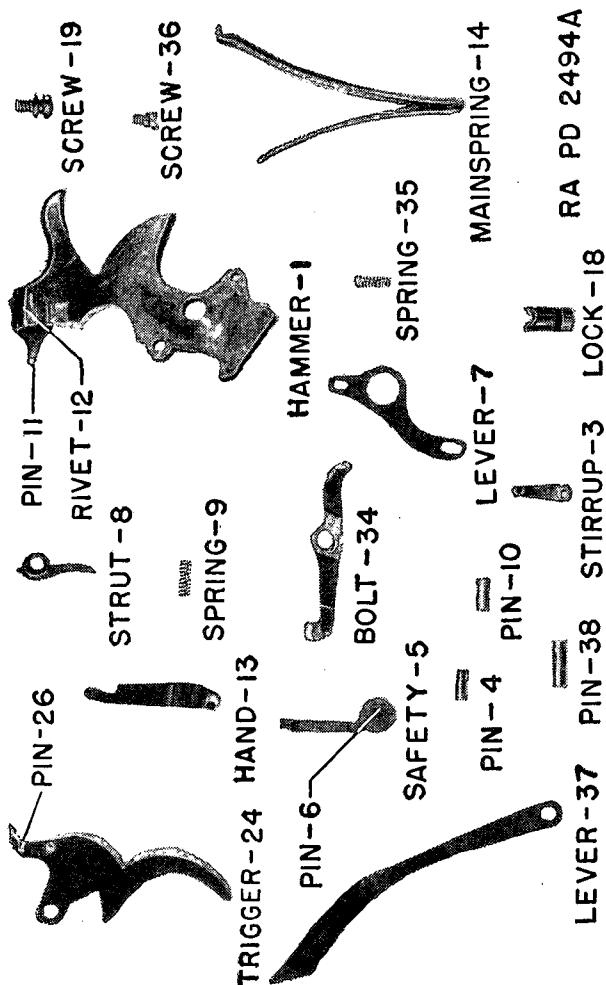


Figure 23. Revolver, colt, caliber .45, M1917 parts—Continued.

- (17) Remove bolt screw (36) and lift out bolt (34) and bolt spring ((35), fig. 20).

b. The following parts are disassembled for repair purposes only by ordnance personnel:

- (1) Barrel from frame.
- (2) Trigger pin from frame ((25), fig. 22).
- (3) Stock pin from frame ((39), fig. 22).
- (4) Trigger and safety pin ((26), fig. 22) from trigger.
- (5) Firing pin ((11), fig. 22) from hammer.
- (6) Swivel ring (53) from swivel stud ((52), fig. 22).
- (7) Cylinder from crane ((16), fig. 22).
- (8) Ratchet ((27), fig. 22) from ejector rod ((29), fig. 22).
- (9) Ejector spring ((33), fig. 22) from cylinder.
- (10) Head ((30), fig. 22) from ejector rod.
- (11) Escutcheons ((49), fig. 20) and ((50), fig. 21) from stocks.

43. ASSEMBLING COLT REVOLVER

a. Replace the cylinder bolt (34), cylinder bolt spring (35), and cylinder bolt screw ((36), fig. 20).

b. Place the safety assembly ((5), fig. 20) in its seat in the frame.

c. Place the safety lever ((7), fig. 20) over its pivot with the slot in the short end engaging the stud on the safety.

d. Replace the latch pin assembly ((22), fig. 22) in its seat in the frame.

e. Replace the trigger on the trigger pin so that

the stud on the right side of the trigger engages the slot in the longer end of the safety lever ((7), fig. 20).

Note.—Test by working trigger forward and back. If the safety lever and safety operate, the assembly is correct.

f. Assemble the strut (8), strut spring (9), and strut pin ((10), fig. 22) to the hammer.

g. Assemble the hammer stirrup (3) and hammer stirrup pin ((4), fig. 22) to the hammer.

h. Place hammer assembly in place on the hammer pin.

i. Assemble the rebound lever (37) to the frame with the rebound lever pin ((38), fig. 22).

j. Replace the mainspring so that the notched end engages the hammer stirrup ((4), fig. 22).

k. Insert the stud on the hand ((13), fig. 21) in its hole in the trigger. Press upward on the rebound lever to permit the hand to be fully seated.

l. Replace the latch pin spring ((21), fig. 21) in its seat in the side plate.

m. Put side plate in position but not fully seated.

n. Place the latch in its slot in the side plate so that the latch pin stud ((23), fig. 22) engages in the hole in the latch.

o. Seat the side plate fully and replace the side plate screws.

p. Replace the cylinder and crane, crane lock, and crane lock screw.

q. Replace the stocks and stock screw.

44. DISASSEMBLING SMITH AND WESSON REVOLVER

(figs. 24 and 25)

a. (1) Remove stock screw and stocks.

- (2) Remove the side plate screw near the forward part of the trigger guard.
- (3) Press forward on the latch to release the cylinder. Push the cylinder to the left and withdraw cylinder and crane assembly to the front, being careful to prevent the crane stop pin (8) and crane stop spring (9) from flying out.
- (4) Remove crane stop plunger and spring.
- (5) Unscrew thumb piece nut (58) and remove thumb piece (57).
- (6) Remove the remaining three side plate screws.
- (7) Remove side plate. Do not pry side plate from its seating. With wooden handle of a tool, tap the plate and frame until the side plate loosens, and lift from its seating.
- (8) Remove strain screw (56) from recess in butt end of frame.
- (9) Remove mainspring (44) by pushing bottom end to the right from its recess in the frame.
- (10) Remove rebound slide (45) and rebound slide spring (47) by pressing the rear end of the slide to the right until it clears the rebound slide pin (46).

Note.—Hold thumb over rear end of slide as it is removed from the pin in order not to lose the spring.

- (11) Remove the hand assembly (33).
- (12) Pull the latch (38) back until it clears the rear of the hammer and pull the hammer to the rear. It may be necessary to press the latch away from the frame to allow the ham-

mer to pass. Lift the hammer off the hammer pin (27).

(13) Press trigger assembly to the right and remove from trigger pin.

(14) Remove cylinder bolt plunger screw (15) and cylinder bolt plunger spring (14) and cylinder bolt plunger (13).

(15) Lift cylinder bolt (11) from its pin and remove.

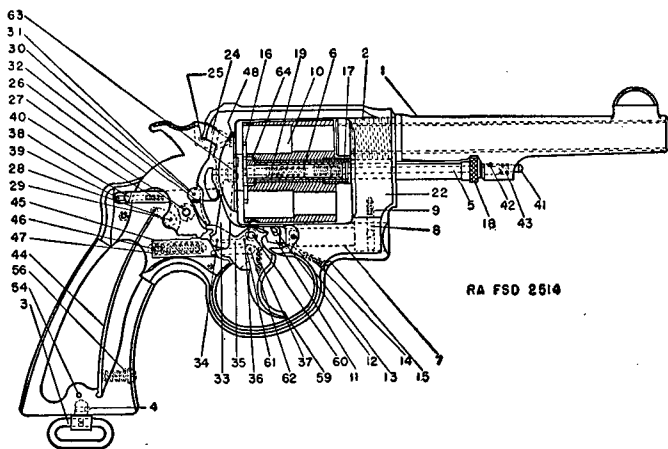
(16) Push latch to rearmost position and remove by pushing the rear end to the right.

(17) Withdraw latch plunger (39) and spring.

b. The following parts are disassembled for repair purposes only by ordnance personnel:

(1) Barrel from frame.

(2) Stock pin (54) from frame.



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Figure 24. Smith and Wesson revolver, caliber .45, M1917 (sectional view).

- (3) Rebound slide pin (46) from frame.
- (4) Trigger pin (60) from frame.
- (5) Cylinder bolt pin (12) from frame.
- (6) Firing pin (24) from hammer.
- (7) Escutcheons (20 and 21) from stocks.
- (8) Cylinder and crane assembly.

45. ASSEMBLING SMITH AND WESSON REVOLVER, M1917

(fig. 24)

a. Replace locking bolt spring (43) and bolt (41) with flat surface up. Replace locking bolt pin (42).

b. Replace cylinder bolt (11) on its pin. Replace cylinder bolt plunger (13), cylinder bolt spring (14), and cylinder bolt screw (15).

c. Assemble the hand (33) to the trigger as follows: With the blade of a screw driver or drift, depress the forward end of the hand lever (35) against the hand lever spring (37). Place the hand pin (34) in its hole in the trigger so that the lug alongside the hand pin is engaged below the rear end of the hand lever.

d. Replace assembled trigger and hand on the trigger pin, holding the upper end of the hand to the rear to clear the frame, and with the rear end of the trigger lever (61) in its topmost position.

e. Replace the latch plunger (39) and latch plunger spring (40) in the recess in the rear end of the latch (38).

f. Replace latch in its guide in the frame by pressing the plunger (39) forward.

g. Replace the hammer assembly on the hammer pin.

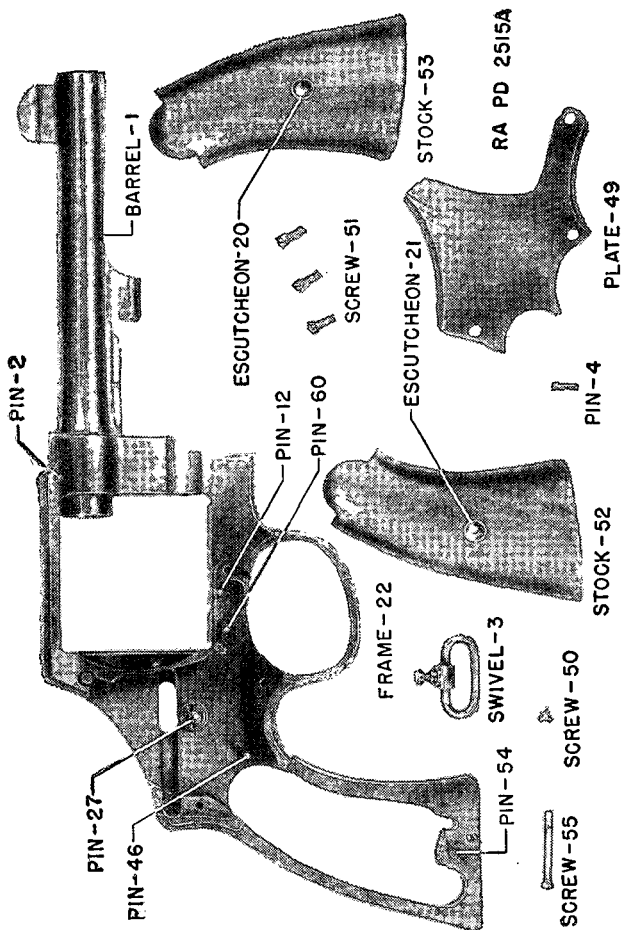


Figure 25. Revolver, Smith and Wesson, M1917, parts.

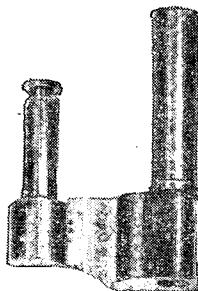
SPRING-6



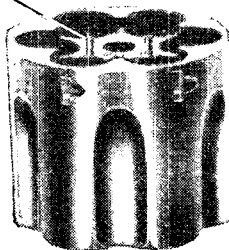
ROD-5



PLUNGER-18

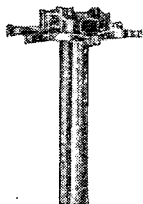


CRANE-7



CYLINDER-10

PIN-64



EJECTOR-16



BUSHING-63



SPRING-19



COLLAR-17

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Figure 25. Revolver, Smith and Wesson, M1917, parts.—Continued.

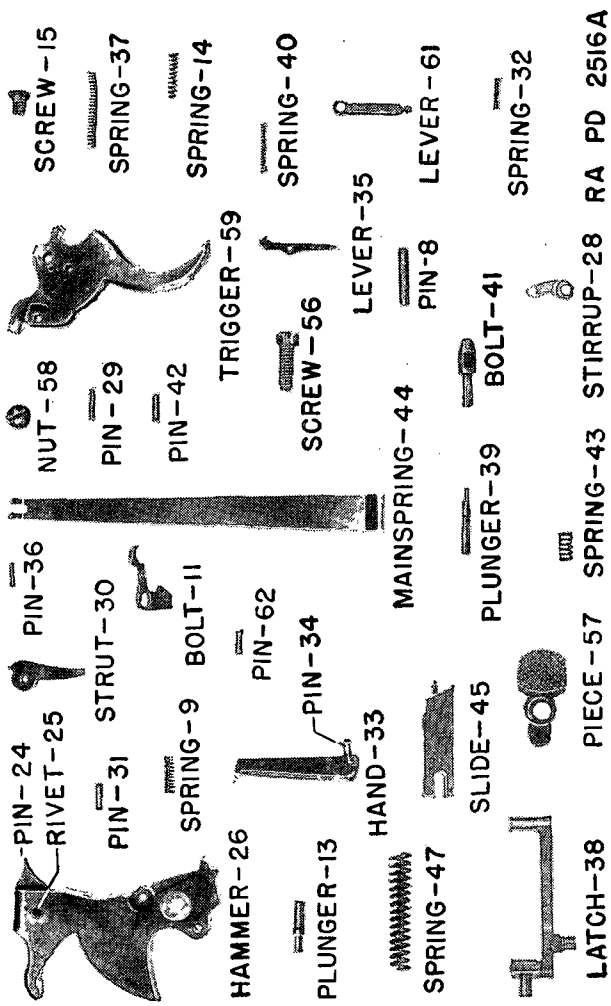


Figure 25. Revolver, Smith and Wesson, M1917, parts.—Continued.

Note.—To accomplish this the trigger should be in the rear-most position and the latch should be held to the rear.

h. Put rebound spring (47) into the rebound slide (45) and replace the assembly on the rebound slide pin (46) with beveled end forward, so that the rear end of the trigger lever engages the notch in the forward face of the rebound slide.

i. Replace the mainspring by engaging the hooks on the upper end with the hammer stirrup (28) and then pressing the lower end into its recess in the frame.

j. Replace the mainspring strain screw (56).

k. Replace the side plate and all side plate screws but the forward one.

l. Replace crane stop plunger and crane stop plunger spring (9) in hole in crane.

m. Assemble crane (7) and cylinder assembly to frame.

n. Replace the remaining side plate screw.

o. Replace the thumb piece (57) and thumb piece nut (58).

p. Replace the stocks and stock screw.

Section III. CARE AND CLEANING

46. GENERAL

a. Careful and conscientious work is required to keep revolvers in a condition that will insure perfect functioning of the mechanism and continued accuracy of the barrel. It is essential that exposed parts of the mechanism be kept cleaned and oiled.

b. The mechanism also requires care to prevent rust or an accumulation of sand or dirt in the interior. Revolvers are not usually disassembled for

cleaning under ordinary conditions. After immersion in water, after contamination by gas, or if excessive amounts of dirt or sand get into the interior, the side plate should be removed and the mechanism cleaned, dried, and oiled. The side plate is removed only under the supervision of an officer or noncommissioned officer.

c. Care and cleaning of the revolvers includes daily preventative maintenance, which is that ordinary care of the revolver required to preserve its condition and appearance when no firing is done, pre-firing cleaning to insure that the revolver is safe to fire and is properly lubricated for efficient operation, and after-firing cleaning to insure that all corrosion inducing agents deposited in the bore and chamber of the revolver are completely removed.

47. DAILY PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE

a. Damp air and sweaty hands are great promoters of rust. Revolvers should be cleaned and protected with oil after every drill or handling. Special precautions are necessary when the revolvers have been used on rainy days and after tours of guard duty. Under any conditions, they should be inspected and cleaned each day.

b. To clean the revolver, rub it with a rag which has been lightly saturated with oil, and then rub with a perfectly dry rag. Swab the bore and chamber with a flannel patch saturated with oil, followed by a dry patch. Dust out all crevices with a small, clean brush.

c. To protect the revolver after it has been cleaned, cover all the surfaces inside and out, including the

bore and chambers with a light coat of oil, lubricating, preservative.

d. After cleaning and protecting the revolver, place it in the revolver rack without any covering whatever. The use of canvas or similar covers is prohibited, since they collect moisture which rusts the metal parts. While barracks are being swept, revolver racks should be covered with a piece of canvas to protect the revolvers from dust.

48. AFTER-FIRING CLEANING

After the revolver has been fired, the primary consideration is the prevention of rust. The residue left in the bore and chambers after firing consists mainly of primer salts (potassium chloride), powder ashes, and carbon. The primer salts collect moisture and thus promote rust. This salt collects in the chambers and may be deposited throughout the bore. Rifle bore cleaner removes it, as well as the powder ashes and carbon.

a. When a revolver has been fired, the bore and chambers will be cleaned thoroughly not later than the evening of the day on which it is fired. It must be cleaned and oiled each day for at least the next three days.

b. To clean the bore after firing, first open the cylinder and hold the revolver with the muzzle pointed downward, toward the operator, and hold the cylinder in its full open position. Saturate a patch with rifle bore cleaner. If rifle bore cleaner is not available, water may be used. The cleaning rod with a cloth patch assembled is inserted in the muzzle and moved forward and back several times.

Run cleaning rod, with cleaning brush assembled, back and forth through the bore several times. Again run several patches saturated with cleaner or water through the bore. Follow this with dry patches until they come out clean and dry. Examine bore for cleanliness. If this is not free from all residue, repeat cleaning process. When the bore is clean, saturate a patch in special preservative lubricating oil and run it back and forth through the bore several times.

c. Repeat the operation in *b* above for each of the chambers of the cylinder, holding the revolver with the muzzle toward the operator, cylinder beneath the frame.

d. Saturate a clean flannel patch with oil, lubricating, preservative, special, and swab the bore and chambers with the patch, making certain that the bore and all exposed metal parts of the revolver are covered with a light coat of oil.

e. Due to corrosion caused from the gas which escapes between the barrel and the cylinder, the following parts require special care after firing:

- (1) The frame just above the cylinder in the rear of the barrel.
- (2) The nose of the hammer.
- (3) The firing pin channel and the hammer groove in the frame.

49. RULES FOR CARE OF REVOLVER ON THE RANGE

a. Always clean the revolver at the end of each day's shooting. A revolver that has been fired should not be left overnight without cleaning.

50. CARE AND CLEANING UNDER UNUSUAL CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

For care and cleaning of the revolver under unusual climatic conditions, see paragraph 10.

51. CARE AFTER GAS ATTACKS

For care of revolvers after gas attacks, see paragraph 11.

Section IV. FUNCTIONING

52. METHODS OF OPERATION

a. The chambers of the cylinder are loaded with six cartridges, either singly or in clips of three rounds. When the cylinder is closed the revolver is ready for firing.

b. In firing double action, pressure is applied to the trigger until the hammer falls, firing the cartridge.

c. In firing single action, the hammer is cocked by pressure to the rear with the trigger fully released. Pressure on the trigger releases the hammer which falls, firing the cartridge.

d. To lower cocked hammer on a loaded chamber without firing, draw hammer slightly to rear with the thumb; press the trigger to disengage from hammer; let hammer down slowly a short distance, and release trigger. Lower hammer as far as it will go.

53. SAFETY DEVICES

a. General. It is impossible for the firing pin to discharge or even touch the primer except on receiving the full blow of the hammer.

b. Automatic Safety Devices.

- (1) *Colt revolver.* The safety lever which is pinned to the trigger moves the safety upward in front of the hammer when the trigger is released after firing a shot. The safety prevents the hammer moving forward sufficiently to strike the primer until pressure is again applied to the trigger, thereby moving the safety downward out of the way. Thus an accidental blow on the hammer cannot cause the revolver to fire. The nose of the cylinder bolt actuated by the cylinder bolt spring projects through a slot in the frame and engages one of the rectangular cuts in the cylinder. This insures positive alinement of one of the chambers of the cylinder with the barrel.
- (2) *Smith and Wesson revolver.* A projection on the lower end of the hammer resting against the upper surface of the rebound slide prevents the hammer moving sufficiently far forward to strike the primer, except when the trigger is all the way to the rear. Thus an accidental blow on the hammer cannot cause the revolver to fire. The lug on the upper rear end of the cylinder bolt actuated by cylinder bolt spring projects through a slot in the frame and engages one of the rectangular cuts in the cylinder. This insures positive alinement of one of the chambers of the cylinder with the barrel.

54. DETAILED FUNCTIONING OF COLT REVOLVER, M1917

(fig. 22).

a. The lock mechanism is contained in the frame consists of the hammer with its stirrup, stirrup pin, strut, strut pin, and strut spring; the trigger with its pin; the rebound lever; the hand; the cylinder bolt with its spring; the mainspring, which also serves as a rebound lever spring, the hand spring, the trigger spring; the safety and safety lever.

b. The hammer and trigger are pivoted on their respective pins, which are fastened in the right side of the frame. The rebound lever is pivoted on its pin within the grip of the frame. The lower end of the mainspring fits into a slot in the frame, and its upper end engages the hammer stirrup.

c. The lower arm of the mainspring bears on the upper surface of the rebound lever, so that the latter, when the trigger is released after firing a shot, carries the hammer back to its safety position and forces the trigger forward, bringing the hand back to its forward and lowest position. The safety lever, being pinned to the trigger, moves the safety upward in front of the hammer by this same motion.

d. The revolver may be used either single action or double action. In firing double action, pressure upon the trigger causes its upper edge to engage the hammer strut and thereby raises the hammer until nearly in full-cock position, when the strut will escape from the trigger, and the hammer, under action of the mainspring, will fall and strike the cartridge. In firing single action, the hammer is first pulled back with the thumb until the upper edge of the trigger

engages in the full-cock notch in the front end of the lower part of the hammer. Pressure on the trigger will release the hammer, which, under the action of the mainspring, will fall and strike the cartridge.

e. The bolt is pivoted on its screw, which is supported in the right side of the frame. The bolt spring pressing upward causes the nose of the bolt to project through a slot in the frame ready to enter one of the rectangular cuts in the surface of the cylinder. During the first part of the movement of the trigger in cocking the revolver, the nose of the bolt is withdrawn from the cylinder by the rear end of the bolt coming into contact with the lug on the rebound lever, permitting the rotation of the cylinder. The object of the bolt is to hold the firing chamber in line with the barrel, and also to prevent the cylinder making more than one-sixth of a revolution at the time of cocking.

f. The hand is attached by its pivot to the trigger, and as the latter swings on its pin when the hammer is being cocked, the hand is raised, revolves the cylinder, and serves with the bolt to lock the cylinder in proper position at time of firing, that is, the axis of the chamber containing the cartridge to be fired coincides with the axis of the bore of the barrel. The pressure of the rebound lever on the lug on the hand insures the engagement of the hand with the ratchet.

g. The cylinder has six chambers. It rotates upon and is supported on the central arbor of the crane. The crane fits into a recess in the frame below the barrel, and turns on its pivot arm, which rotates in a hole in that part of the frame below the opening for the cylinder, and is secured by the crane lock and

crane lock screw. The ejector rod passes through the center of the arbor of the crane supporting the cylinder and, projecting under the barrel, terminates in the ejector rod head. The ratchet is screwed on the rear end of the ejector rod with a right-hand thread and then firmly secured by upsetting the end of the rod. The ejector spring is coiled around the ejector rod within the cylinder arbor of the crane, the front end bearing on a shoulder of the rod and the rear end on the crane bushing, which is screwed with a right-hand thread into and closes the cylinder arbor.

h. The latch slides longitudinally on the left side of the side plate, and is connected to the latch pin by the latch pin stud, causing it to follow the movement of the latch. The latch pin slides in a hole in the frame, and when the cylinder is swung into the frame the latch pin, under action of the latch spring, is forced into a recess in the ejector and locks the cylinder in position for firing. The latch spring is contained in a hole in the side plate in the rear of the latch slot. The recoil plate is driven into its recess in the frame and secured therein by slightly upsetting the rim.

55. DETAILED FUNCTIONING OF SMITH AND WESSON REVOLVER, M1917 (fig. 24).

a. The lock mechanism is contained in the frame and consists of the hammer, with its stirrup, stirrup pin, strut, strut pin, and strut spring; the trigger, with its pin; the trigger lever, with its pin; the rebound slide, with its pin and spring; the hand, with its pin; the hand lever, with its pin and hand lever

spring; the cylinder bolt, with its pin, cylinder bolt plunger, cylinder bolt plunger spring, and cylinder bolt plunger screw; the latch, latch plunger, and latch plunger spring.

b. The hammer and trigger are pivoted on their respective pins. These pins are screwed in place in the left side of the frame and then upset, and are supported on the right side by holes drilled in the side plate to receive them. The rebound slide is held in position by its pin and spring and the rear end of the trigger lever. The lower end of the mainspring fits into a slot in the frame while its upper end engages the hammer stirrup. The mainspring is stressed by screwing up the strain screw, which bears against the mainspring.

c. The rebound slide houses the spring and slides on the pin against which the spring presses. When the trigger is released, after firing a shot, the rebound slide spring pressing against the rebound slide pin and against the end of the recess in the rebound slide forces the rebound slide forward. The forward end of the rebound slide, pressing against the trigger lever, forces the trigger lever forward and returns the trigger to its original position. The hand being pivoted to the trigger by its pin is thus brought back to its lowest position. After firing, when the hammer is in its extreme forward position, the lowest projection on the hammer lies in the notch on the front end of the rebound slide. As the rebound slide moves forward the hammer projection is forced out of the notch and on to the flat surface of the slide in the rear of the notch, thus moving the hammer back to its safety position.

d. The revolver may be used either single action or double action. In firing double action, pressure on the trigger causes its upper edge to engage the hammer strut and raise the hammer until the trigger nose itself actually comes into contact with the hammer. After this, the trigger continues to raise the hammer until the hammer is nearly in its full-cock position, when the hammer will escape from the trigger nose and under action of the mainspring will fall, causing the firing pin to strike the cartridge. In firing single action, the hammer is first pulled back with the thumb until the upper edge of the trigger engages in the full-cock notch in the front end of the lower part of the hammer. Pressure on the trigger will then release the hammer which, under action of the mainspring, will fall and cause the firing pin to strike the cartridge.

e. The cylinder bolt is pivoted on its pin. This is screwed in the left side of the frame and upset, and on the right side is supported by a hole drilled in the side plate. The cylinder bolt plunger spring pressing upward against the cylinder bolt plunger forces it against the bottom of the cylinder bolt and causes the bolt to project through a slot in the frame ready to enter one of the rectangular cuts in the surface of the cylinder. During the first part of the movement of the trigger in cocking the revolver, the lug on the upper front of the trigger engages in the slot in the cylinder bolt, depresses the bolt, and withdraws the nose of the bolt from the cylinder to permit the rotation thereof. The object of the cylinder bolt is to hold the firing chamber in line with the barrel, and also to prevent the cylinder making more than

one-sixth of a revolution at the time of cocking. Accordingly the lug on the trigger releases the cylinder bolt before the hammer falls, thus allowing the bolt to arrest the cylinder.

f. The hand is attached by its pivot to the trigger. As the trigger swings on its pin when the hammer is being cocked, the hand is raised, enters a notch in the ratchet on the ejector, and revolves the cylinder, which is simultaneously freed by the cylinder bolt as above described. It serves with the cylinder bolt, after the bolt is released by the trigger, to maintain the cylinder in proper position at the time of firing, that is, when the axis of the chamber containing the cartridge to be fired coincides with the axis of the bore of the barrel. The hand lever actuated by the hand lever spring, both of which are housed within the trigger, presses against the lug on the hand and insures the engagement of the hand with the ratchet.

g. The cylinder has six chambers. It rotates upon and is supported by the central arbor of the crane. The crane fits into a recess in the frame below the barrel and turns on its pivot arm, which rotates in a hole in that part of the frame below the opening for the cylinder. The ejector plunger enters the arbor of the crane and is held in place by the thread on its rear end which engages the corresponding thread in the front end of the ejector. The shoulder on the ejector plunger bears against the ejector collar so that when the ejector plunger is screwed into its housing in the ejector the ejector spring is compressed. The ejector plunger terminates at its front end in the ejector plunger head. The ejector,

of which the ratchet forms a part, consists of a rod and the star-shaped ejector head which engages the clip to cause ejection of the shells. It is forged in one piece. The ejector spring surrounds the ejector within the arbor of the crane, the front end bearing on the ejector collar and the rear end on the shoulder in the rear end of the cylinder.

h. The latch slides longitudinally in its groove within the left side of the frame. It is connected to the thumb piece by the thumb piece nut and is actuated by the latch plunger and latch plunger spring, each housed within the body of the latch. The center rod passes through the ejector plunger and ejector, projecting at the rear end of the cylinder to lock the cylinder in position. The shoulder of the center rod at its rear end bears against the ejector while the ejector plunger bears against the center rod spring, keeping the center rod in place. The front end of the center rod does not come quite flush with the head of the ejector plunger, thus allowing a recess in the head of the ejector plunger into which the locking bolt enters. The latch and the hammer interengage to form an interlock, which prevents cocking of the hammer when the cylinder is unlatched, and prevents unlatching of the cylinder while the hammer is cocked. Since the latch is forced forward by its spring when the cylinder is swung out of the frame, the revolver cannot be cocked unless the cylinder is in position in the frame and latched.

i. The locking bolt is retained in position in its housing by the locking bolt pin and is actuated by the locking bolt spring. The cylinder when closed is retained in its position in the frame and held securely

in proper alignment by the center rod which enters its recess in the frame and by the locking bolt, which enters the recess in the head of the ejector plunger. When opening the cylinder, the thumb piece is pushed forward, thus forcing the latch forward. The nose of the latch pushes the center rod out of its recess. The forward movement of the center rod forces the locking bolt forward, thus releasing the cylinder. When the cylinder is swung to the left, out of the frame, it is maintained in its extreme outward position by the crane stop pin, which is forced by the crane stop spring into a small depression drilled in the frame.

j. The frame lug is driven into its recess in the frame and riveted. It serves as a stop to the cylinder when ejection of cartridge cases takes place.

Section V. SPARE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES

56. SPARE PARTS

In time certain parts of the revolver become unserviceable through breakage or wear resulting from continuous usage. For this reason spare parts are provided for replacement purposes. They should be kept clean and lightly oiled to prevent rust. They are divided into two groups: organization spare parts and maintenance spare parts.

a. *Organization Spare Parts.* These are extra parts provided with the revolver for replacement of the parts most likely to fail, for use in making minor repairs, and in general care of the revolver. Sets of spare parts should be kept complete at all times. Whenever a spare part is taken to replace

a defective part in the revolver, the defective part should be repaired or a new one substituted in the spare parts set as soon as possible. The allowance of these spare parts is prescribed in ORD 7 SNL B-7.

b. Maintenance Spare Parts. These are sets of parts provided for the use of ordnance maintenance companies and include all parts necessary to repair the revolver. The allowance of maintenance spare parts is prescribed in the addendum to ORD 8 SNL B-7.

57. ACCESSORIES

The names or general characteristics of many of the accessories required with the revolver indicate their use and application. They consist of the holster, lanyard, cartridge clips, and pistol cleaning kit; and for post, camp, or station issue, arm lockers and arm racks. The pistol cleaning kit contains cleaning brushes and rods, pistol screw drivers, an oiler, and a small brass can in which the set of spare parts is carried.

Section VI. AMMUNITION

58. REFERENCE

See paragraphs 17 to 23, inclusive.

Section VII. INDIVIDUAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

59. RULES FOR SAFETY

Before ball ammunition is issued, the soldier must know the essential rules for safety with the revolver.

The following rules are taught as soon as the recruit is sufficiently familiar with the revolver to understand them. They should be enforced by constant repetition and coaching until their observance becomes the soldier's fixed habit when handling the revolver. When units carrying the revolver are first formed, the officer or noncommissioned officer in charge causes the men to execute inspection pistol.

a. Execute unload every time the revolver is picked up for any purpose. Never trust your memory. Consider every revolver as loaded until you have proved it otherwise.

b. Always unload the revolver if it is to be left where someone else may handle it.

c. Always point the revolver up when snapping it after examination. Keep the hammer fully down when the revolver is not loaded.

d. Never place the finger within the trigger guard until you intend to fire or to snap for practice.

e. *Never point the revolver at anyone you do not intend to shoot, nor in a direction where an accidental discharge may do harm.* On the range do not snap for practice while standing back of the firing line.

f. Before loading, open the cylinder and look through the bore to see that it is free from obstruction.

g. On the range do not load the revolver until the time for firing.

h. Never turn around at the firing point while you hold a loaded revolver in your hand, because by so doing you may point it at the man firing alongside of you.

i. On the range do not cock the revolver until immediate use is anticipated. If there is any delay, lower the hammer and recock it only when ready to fire.

j. If the revolver fails to fire, open the cylinder and unload if the hammer is down. If the hammer is cocked or partly cocked, a breakage has occurred. In this case hold the revolver at raise pistol and announce the fact to the officer in charge.

k. To remove a cartridge not fired, open the cylinder and eject, first lowering the hammer if cocked.

l. In campaign the revolver is carried in the holster fully loaded with the hammer down. The cocked revolver should never be put in the holster whether or not it is loaded.

m. The safety device should be tested frequently.

60. TEST OF SAFETY DEVICES

a. *Safety.* With the revolver unloaded and cylinder closed, cock the hammer. Holding the hammer back with the thumb, press the trigger and let the hammer move forward about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, still holding with the thumb. Release the trigger. Then release the hammer and let it fly forward. If the firing pin projects through the hole in the frame, the safety is faulty.

b. *Cylinder Bolt.* With the hammer down attempt to rotate the cylinder. If more than about $\frac{1}{64}$ inch in rotation is possible, the cylinder bolt is faulty. Repeat this test with the hammer fully cocked.

Note.—With the hammer about one-fourth cocked the cylinder rotates freely.

Section VIII. MALFUNCTIONS AND STOPPAGES

61. GENERAL

A thorough knowledge of nomenclature, functioning, and proper care and cleaning of the revolver is essential in analyzing the cause and subsequent correction of stoppages and malfunctions. Most stoppages or malfunctions of the revolver can be prevented by proper care and cleaning before and after firing and proper care of the weapon at all times.

62. DEFINITIONS

To facilitate understanding of the revolver, definitions of stoppage, malfunction, and immediate action are necessary. These are defined as follows:

a. A stoppage is an accidental stopping of fire in a gun caused by faulty action of the gun or of the ammunition; jam. It may be classified as a failure to feed, load, fire, or function freely.

b. A malfunction is the faulty action of some part of a weapon, which may result in a stoppage. Malfunction is also failure of ammunition to function in a normal or expected manner.

c. Immediate action is the unhesitating application of measures to reduce a stoppage in a weapon without attempting to immediately ascertain the cause of the stoppage.

63. MALFUNCTIONS AND STOPPAGES

a. General. A knowledge of common stoppages, malfunctions, and immediate action is important to the firer. Stoppages can normally be attributed to

failure to feed, load, or fire. An additional factor not concerned with the operational cycle is the failure to function freely.

b. Failure to Feed. Feeding is the process of properly placing the cartridge in the cylinder. Failure to feed is a failure of the cylinder or the ammunition to allow the cartridge to be properly positioned in the cylinder of the revolver. It is generally caused by—

(1) Malformed or dirty cylinder.

(2) Dirty, malformed or battered cartridge.

c. Corrective Action. Corrective action consists of cleaning or replacing the defective parts and/or ammunition.

d. Failure to Load. Loading is considered the process that begins with a cartridge properly positioned in the cylinder and ends with the firing chamber of the cylinder alined with the barrel. Failure to load is a failure of some part of the revolver or of the ammunition to properly aline the firing chamber with the barrel, after the feeding cycle has been properly completed. It is generally caused by—

(1) Broken or defective cylinder bolt (plunger, spring); latch (plunger, spring); hand (lever, spring); ratchet on ejector (Smith and Wesson).

(2) Broken or defective cylinder bolt (spring); latch (pin, spring); hand, rebound lever, ratchet on ejector (Colt).

(3) Dirty, malformed, or battered cartridge.

(4) Dirt or obstruction in chamber.

e. Corrective Action. Corrective action consists of cleaning, if dirty, and checking to determine if there

are any obstructions. Check to ascertain if there are any defective parts. In the event the failure is caused by dirty, malformed, or battered cartridges, they must be removed.

f. Failure to Fire. Firing is considered the process that begins with the firing chamber of the cylinder alined with the barrel and ends with the firing of the cartridge. A failure to fire is caused by some part of the firing mechanism not performing properly after a round is completely and properly loaded into the chamber of the revolver. Failure to fire is generally caused by—

- (1) Broken firing pin.
- (2) Weak or broken mainspring.
- (3) Defective primer.
- (4) Broken hammer strut.
- (5) Dirt or obstruction under hammer.

g. Corrective Action. Corrective action consists of determining which part or parts are the cause of the malfunction and the subsequent replacement of the faulty parts. If the primer of the round is deeply indented, the cartridge is defective. If the primer is only slightly dented, the firing pin is worn or broken. A weak or broken mainspring may not furnish enough energy to drive the hammer forward and allow the firing pin to forcefully strike the primer of the cartridge.

h. Failure to Function Freely. This can be described as a loss of power through excessive friction. It is normally caused by a lack of lubrication, use of improper lubricants, or dirt in the weapon.

i. Corrective Action. Corrective action consists of removing the faulty part, cleaning, and lubricating properly.

64. IMMEDIATE ACTION

a. The procedure for immediate action should become habitual for the individual armed with the revolver.

b. The procedure for immediate action is automatically applied when a stoppage occurs, in an effort to reduce the stoppage without giving detailed consideration to the cause.

c. Procedure when revolver fails to fire and hammer is down (cartridge misses fire) is as follows:

(1) Bring the piece to raise pistol, and recock.
(This rotates cylinder and the firing chamber with a new cartridge is alined with the barrel.)

(2) Reaim and fire.

d. Procedure when revolver fails to fire and hammer is cocked or partly cocked is as follows:

(1) Bring the weapon to raise pistol, and attempt to recock it. (A breakage has probably occurred.)

(2) Unload revolver.

e. If the application of the procedure for immediate action does not remove the stoppage—

(1) Notify the officer in charge.

(2) Unload revolver.

(3) Remove weapon from the line, when unloaded.

f. If the revolver fails to fire after the application of the above immediate action, it is probable that the stoppage is of unusual type and will require a detailed inspection for the cause. If the firer cannot ascertain the cause of malfunction, the weapon should be sent to Ordnance.

CHAPTER 2

MANUAL OF THE REVOLVER, CALIBER .45

65. GENERAL

a. The movements herein described differ in purpose from the manual of arms for the rifle in that they are not designed to be executed in exact unison, there being, with only a few exceptions, no real necessity for their simultaneous execution. They are not, therefore, planned, as a disciplinary drill to be executed in cadence with snap and precision, but merely as simple, quick, and safe methods of handling the revolver.

b. The revolver is used as a substitute for the automatic pistol. For this reason and in the interests of simplicity the term *pistol* is used in all commands.

c. In general, movements begin and end at the position of raise pistol.

d. Commands for firing, when required, are limited to COMMENCE FIRING and CEASE FIRING.

e. Officers and enlisted men armed with the revolver remain at the position of attention during the manual of arms, but render the hand salute at the command PRESENT ARMS, holding the salute until the command ORDER ARMS.

f. When the lanyard is used, it should be of such length that the arm may be fully extended without constraint.

66. RAISE PISTOL

(fig. 26)

1. RAISE, 2. PISTOL. At the command PISTOL, unbutton the flap of the holster with the right hand then turn the back of the hand inward and grasp the stock. Draw the revolver from the holster; reverse it, muzzle up, the thumb and last three fingers holding the stock, the forefinger extended outside the trigger guard, the barrel of the revolver to the rear and inclined to the front at an angle of 30° , the hand as high as, and 6 inches in front of, the point of the right shoulder.

67. LOAD

Being at raise pistol, at the command LOAD, raise the left hand to the front until the forearm is horizontal, palm up. Place the revolver at the cylinder in the left hand, latch up, barrel inclined to the left front and downward at an angle of about 30° . Press the latch with the right thumb, push the cylinder out with the second finger of the left hand and, if necessary, eject the empty shells by pressing the ejector rod head with the left thumb, right hand steadying the revolver at the stock. Take cartridges either singly or in clips from the belt with the right hand and insert one in each chamber to be loaded. Close the cylinder with the left thumb and resume the position of raise pistol.

Note.—If cartridge clips are not used, empty shells must be removed from the chambers with the fingernails.



Figure 26. Raise pistol.

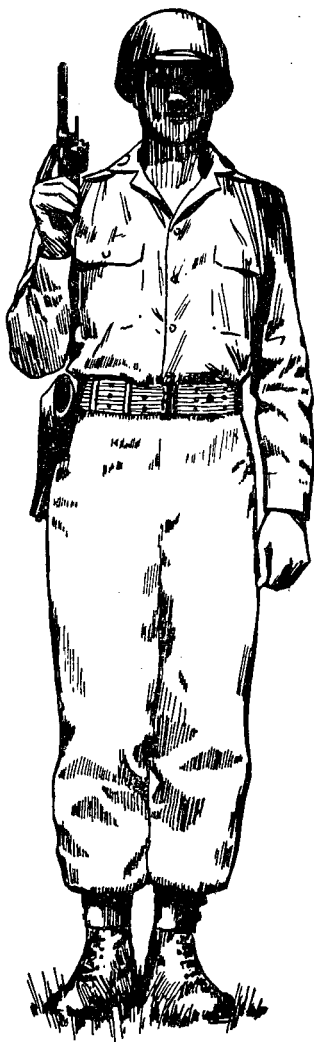


Figure 27. Inspection arms.

68. UNLOAD

Being at raise pistol, at the command UNLOAD, lower the revolver to the left hand and proceed as in paragraph 67, returning unfired cartridges to the belt.

69. INSPECTION ARMS

(fig. 27)

1. INSPECTION, 2. ARMS. At the command ARMS, assume the position of raise pistol if not already in that position. Open the cylinder by operating the latch with the right thumb and pushing the cylinder to the left with the right forefinger. After the revolver has been inspected, or at the command 1. RETURN, 2. PISTOL, close the cylinder with the tip of the right thumb.

70. TO RETURN PISTOL

The commands are: 1. RETURN, 2. PISTOL. At the Command PISTOL, lower the revolver to the holster, reversing it, muzzle down, back of the hand to the body; raise the flap of the holster with the right thumb; insert the pistol in the holster and thrust it home; button the flap of the holster with the right hand.

PART THREE

REVOLVER, COLT, CALIBER .38, 2-INCH BARREL (DETECTIVE SPECIAL)

CHAPTER 1

MECHANICAL TRAINING

71. GENERAL

a. The revolver, Colt, caliber .38, 2-inch barrel, Detective Special, is a single shot, breech loading hand weapon. The cylinder of the weapon has six chambers and revolves around a central axis permitting six shots to be fired without reloading. When the cylinder is closed, the revolver is ready for firing.

b. This weapon is designed primarily to fire the cartridge, ball, caliber .38, special, with the 158 grain bullet. (For other types of ammunition which may be fired with the weapon, see paragraph 78.) The action of cocking the hammer causes the cylinder to rotate clockwise and aline the next chamber with the barrel.

- (1) To fire single action, with the revolver fully loaded, cock the revolver by rearward pressure on the hammer with the thumb until the hammer locks in its rearmost position and squeeze the trigger for each shot. To fire double action, apply a steady rearward pressure to the trigger until the hammer cocks and falls forward. The trigger must be released after each shot.

- (2) If one or more of the chambers are empty, the cylinder should be rotated so that a loaded chamber will be removed into line with the barrel when the revolver is cocked. The closed cylinder may be rotated to its proper position by holding the hammer back at about one-fourth full cock. With the hammer down, the first loaded chamber should be next on the left of the one alined with the barrel.

c. The rate of fire is limited by the dexterity of the firer in reloading the cylinder and by his ability to aim and squeeze.

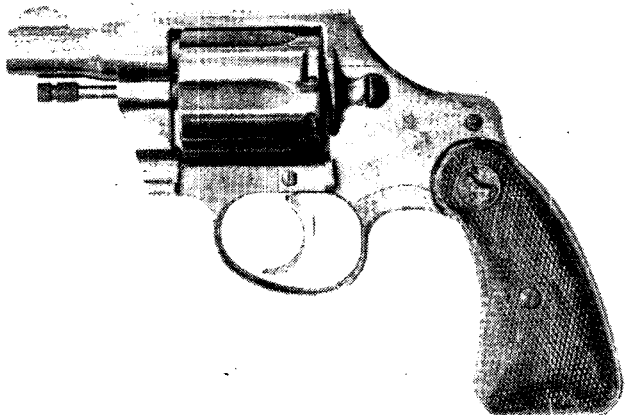


Figure 28. Colt revolver, caliber .38, 2-inch barrel, Detective Special.

72. CHARACTERISTICS

The revolver has the following characteristics:

Weight	1 lb. 6 oz.
Total length	6¾ inches.
Barrel:	
Length	2 inches.
Diameter of bore	0.346–0.347 inch.
Diameter of rifling	0.353–0.354 inch.
Number of grooves	6.
Grooves:	
Width	0.120–0.124 inch.
Depth	0.0035 inch.
Twist, one turn in	16 inches (left).
Lands:	
Width	0.055–0.059 inch.
Cylinder:	
Length	1.570 inches.
Diameter	1.4015 inches
Chambers:	
Number	6.
Diameter:	
Maximum	0.380 inch.
Minimum	0.359 inch.
Muzzle velocity	870 feet/second.
Type front sight	Blade, fixed.
Type rear sight	Groove, fixed.
Maximum effective range	50 yards.
Extreme range with reasonable effectiveness.	100 yards.

73. DISASSEMBLING AND ASSEMBLING

The disassembly and assembly of the revolver, Colt, caliber .38, 2-inch barrel, is the same as for the revolver, Colt, caliber .45 (pars. 42 and 43). The shape, appearance, and nomenclature of the parts of the two weapons are identical. The weapons differ only in size, barrel length, and contour of the grip (fig. 29).

74. CARE AND CLEANING

(pars. 46 to 51, inclusive).

75. FUNCTIONING

(pars. 52 to 55, inclusive).

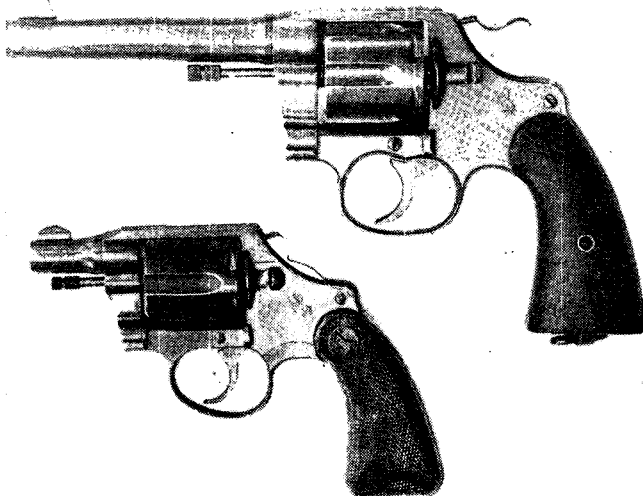


Figure 29. Comparison of Colt revolver, caliber .45, M1917, and Colt revolver, caliber .38, detective special.

76. SPARE PARTS

As certain parts of the revolver may become unserviceable through breakage or wear because of continuous usage, spare parts are provided for replacement purposes. The spare parts are kept clean and lightly oiled to prevent deterioration. They are divided into two groups: organization spare parts and maintenance spare parts.

a. Organizational Spare Parts. These spare parts are provided with the revolver for the replacement of parts considered most likely to fail. They are used only for minor repairs and for general care of the weapon. Sets of spare parts are kept complete at all times. Whenever a spare part is used to replace a defective part in the revolver, the defective part is repaired, or is replaced by a new part as soon as possible. The allowances for organizational spare parts are prescribed in Department of the Army Supply Catalog ORD 7 SNL B-29.

b. Maintenance Spare Parts. These are sets of spare parts which are provided for the use of ordnance maintenance units, and include all parts necessary to repair the revolver. Allowances for maintenance spare parts are prescribed in Department of the Army Supply Catalog ORD 8 SNL B-29.

77. ACCESSORIES.

The accessories consist of holsters and cleaning equipment. Allowances for accessories are prescribed in Department of the Army Supply Catalog ORD 7 SNL B-29. The following holsters are provided for use specifically with the revolver, Colt, 2-inch barrel:

a. Holster, hip, Colt detective revolver, caliber .38 (2-inch barrel special) (fig. 30).

b. Holster, shoulder, Colt detective revolver, caliber .38 (2-inch barrel special) (fig. 31).

78. AMMUNITION

a. General. Ammunition for use in the revolver, Colt, caliber .38, Detective Special, is authorized by

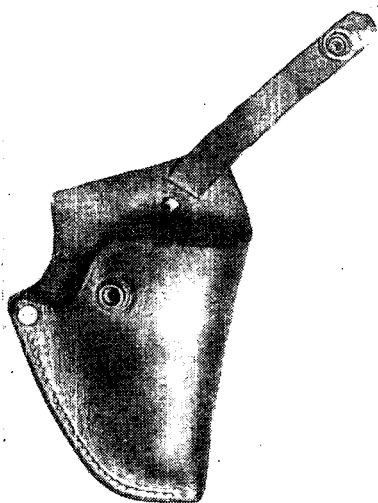


Figure 30. Holster, hip.

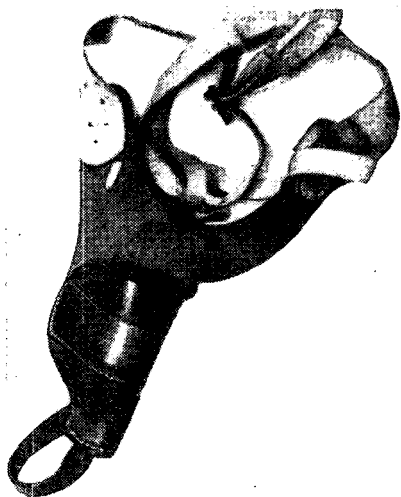


Figure 31. Holster, shoulder.

Department of the Army Supply Catalog ORD 3
SNL 5-2.

b. Classification. The types of ammunition provided for the revolver, caliber .38, 2-inch barrel, Detective Special, and their nomenclature are listed below:

- (1) Cartridge, ball, revolver, caliber .38, Short Colt, 125 or 130 grain bullet.
- (2) Cartridge, ball, revolver, caliber .38, Smith and Wesson, 146 grain bullet.
- (3) Cartridge, ball, revolver, caliber .38, special, midrange, 146 grain bullet (wad-cutter).
- (4) Cartridge, ball, revolver, caliber .38, special, 158 grain bullet.
- (5) Cartridge, ball, revolver, caliber .38, special, 200 grain bullet, nicked cartridge case (Super-Police).
- (6) Cartridge, blank, revolver, caliber .38, Smith and Wesson.
- (7) Cartridge, blank, revolver, caliber .38, special.
- (8) Cartridge, tracer, revolver, caliber .38, special, 158 grain bullet, steel jacket.

79. INDIVIDUAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

(pars. 59 and 60).

80. MALFUNCTIONS AND STOPPAGES

(pars. 61 to 64, inclusive).

CHAPTER 2

MANUAL OF THE REVOLVER, CALIBER .38

81. GENERAL

The manual of the revolver, Colt, caliber .38, 2-inch barrel, Detective Special, is not planned as a disciplinary drill to be executed in cadence with snap precision, but merely as a simple, quick and safe way of handling the revolver. It is identical with the manual of the revolver, M1917 (pars. 65 to 70, inclusive).

PART FOUR

MARKSMANSHIP

CHAPTER 1

KNOWN-DISTANCE TARGETS

Section I. GENERAL

82. GENERAL

a. Objective. The ultimate objective of training in marksmanship with automatic pistol or revolver is to develop the ability to fire quickly one or more *accurate* shots. To attain accuracy, training must include in its initial phases carefully coached slow fire. *Only after accuracy has been attained* should practice be directed toward development of speed. Extreme care must be exercised to see that speed is not achieved at the expense of accuracy.

b. Scope.

- (1) Training in marksmanship with the pistol and revolver, caliber .45, includes preparatory instruction, range practice and firing for record, and combat firing.
- (2) Training in marksmanship with the pistol, Colt, caliber .38, 2-inch barrel, follows the identical procedures except that the ultimate aim is qualification upon a practical course.

83. METHODS OF INSTRUCTION

a. General. Firing the automatic pistol or revolver is a purely mechanical operation. Therefore, the most effective methods of instruction in marksmanship with hand weapons are the same as those generally applied to instructions in any other mechanical operation. Essential subject material is divided into several progressively arranged phases, each of which the soldier must learn in proper sequence. Further, his work throughout the course of instruction must be supervised with a view to detecting and correcting his mistakes and preventing the fixation of undesirable shooting habits.

b. Coach and Pupil Method. The coach and pupil method of instruction is peculiarly applicable to training in marksmanship. By working in pairs when receiving instruction, each man of the team is enabled alternately to learn while acting as coach and watching the actions and correcting the mistakes of his partner and then performing the exercises himself as pupil. Each man is also permitted to rest periodically without halting the progress of his training. In order to receive maximum benefit from the coach and pupil method of instruction, each man must understand thoroughly its purpose and his individual responsibility both as coach and pupil. This method of instruction is used throughout all phases of marksmanship training wherever applicable.

c. Individual Instruction.

- (1) *Instruction must be directed toward the individual soldier.* Methods of instruction

cannot be successful which neglect the individual and are directed only to a group. The instructor in charge of training and his assistants are, therefore, required to keep themselves informed as to the progress of *each man*. It is their responsibility to ascertain that every soldier understands thoroughly all points of instruction and is capable of applying them. Furthermore, the soldier's knowledge of each principle and its application must be complete before passing on to the next point of instruction. Halfway measures are not acceptable. The individual must perform each exercise correctly before attempting the next.

- (2) The closest supervision must be exercised over the performance of all exercises by individuals. Mistakes on their part are noted, brought to their attention, and corrected immediately. This practice is essential to proficient instruction which, in turn, is essential to good marksmanship with hand weapons. As an example, flinching is caused by jerking the trigger. The soldier who jerks the trigger and is not corrected immediately merely continues the malpractice until it has become a fixed habit. Correction of undesirable shooting habits is a long and difficult process when they have become instinctive as a result of poorly supervised practice. However, if the soldier is first thoroughly instructed in the correct principles of firing and is coached

properly and with care when he actually begins to shoot, *correct* shooting habits are developed and fixed.

d. Practice. Properly supervised practice is essential to good marksmanship, but practice haphazardly undertaken and inadequately supervised is very likely to cause harm rather than to achieve any benefit. During all practice sessions instructors must impress upon the coaches the absolute necessity for their requiring correct performance by the pupil. Coaches and instructors *must be alert*. They must not allow any individual to persist in erroneous practice which will form an undesirable shooting habit.

e. Instructors. Officers in charge of marksmanship training are responsible that all instructors, commissioned and noncommissioned, are qualified in pertinent subjects. All instructors will adhere to training doctrine enunciated in FM 21-5 and TF 7-295.

f. Miscellaneous.

- (1) During all phases of training except record and combat firing, any individual who assumes a firing position must be supervised by a qualified coach. Periods of instruction during the preparatory phases should be conducted out-of-doors with full-sized pistol targets. However, during inclement weather, miniature targets may be used indoors with good results.
- (2) Full-size pistol targets should be placed in the vicinity of the barracks to encourage men to spend extra time in practice.

- (3) Considerable preparatory exercise is necessary to strengthen the muscles of the hand and the arm and to fix the habit of correct trigger squeeze. Periods of exercise, however, should not ordinarily be of long duration. Three or four 10-minute periods per day for a month will produce good results on the range. Exercises may be conducted concurrently with other training or during periods of inactivity in the field.
- (4) Instructors will assure themselves that all weapons used in all periods of training are in satisfactory working condition.

Section II. PREPARATORY TRAINING

84. GENERAL

a. Objective. Preparatory instruction is intended to teach the individual the principles of marksmanship with hand weapons and to assure his proficiency in their application.

b. Scope. Every individual who is to fire on the range must first complete the following phases of preparatory training:

- (1) Aiming exercises.
- (2) Position exercises.
- (3) Trigger-squeeze exercises.
- (4) Timed-fire exercises.
- (5) Sustained-fire exercises.
- (6) Quick-fire exercises.
- (7) Examination.

85. CONDUCT OF INSTRUCTION

The phases of instruction indicated in paragraph 84 are arranged progressively and are conducted in sequence.

a. Introduction.

- (1) At the beginning of the first phase of preparatory instruction, the instructor explains the purpose and scope of the entire course of instruction in marksmanship with hand weapons. His explanation should include discussion of the manner in which instruction is organized to keep all men continuously occupied. He further explains fully the coach and pupil method of instruction and its purpose and application. It is advisable that he demonstrate the principles discussed by employment of a demonstration squad.
- (2) In addition to the orientation discussion at the beginning of the initial period, each succeeding period of instruction is likewise initiated with a similar discussion relative to that specific period. The instructor explains fully and will demonstrate wherever applicable the subject material and exercises to be covered during the period. He establishes an objective for each man in every period of instruction by explaining fully and clearly exactly what the instruction is intended to achieve.

b. Demonstration. Wherever applicable instructors will employ demonstration squads to emphasize

and clarify pertinent items of instruction. Personnel used for demonstration purposes will have been thoroughly rehearsed in their duties and familiarized with the objective and scope of the demonstration they are to perform. Demonstrations will not be haphazardly undertaken, but will be planned in detail and executed in strict adherence to pertinent principles.

c. Application. During applicatory phases of preparatory training the responsibilities incident to supervision by instructors is particularly exacting. The work of coaches as well as pupils must be supervised with great care. Unless sufficient supervision is exercised over them, coaches are apt to be unimpressed with their responsibilities and consequently fail to achieve their purpose. The importance of noting and immediately correcting errors committed by *both* coach and pupil cannot be overemphasized.

86. BLACKENING SIGHTS

In all preparatory firing, except combat firing, both sights of the weapon, if not already sufficiently black, should be blackened to eliminate glare and to silhouette the sights distinctly. Before being blackened the sights should be cleaned and all traces of oil removed. The blackening is done by holding each sight for a few seconds in the point of a small flame which will deposit a uniform coating of lampblack on the metal. A carbide lamp, kerosene lamp, candle, or small pine stick can be used for the purpose. Carbide gas from a lamp is the most satisfactory of the materials named.

87. AIMING EXERCISES

a. Equipment. Equipment should be available in sufficient quantities to provide continuous occupation for all men engaged in training. The instructor will assure himself prior to each period that sufficient equipment is available and is in good condition.

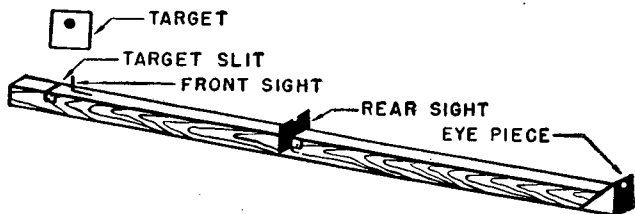


Figure 32. Sighting bar.

(1) *Sighting bar* (fig. 32).

- (a) Pieces of tin or cardboard used on the sighting bar and the top of the bar itself should be blackened carefully. Fasten the bar to a box about 1 foot high and place the box on the ground, a table, or other suitable place.
- (b) Use of the sighting bar requires the man being instructed to place his eye so that he sees the sights in proper alinement. Since the sights are considerably larger than those on the pistol or revolver, errors are more easily perceived by the instructor and, therefore, more easily pointed out to and understood by the soldier. Use of the eye piece of the sighting bar provides a means by which the instructor may de-

termine if the soldier is placing his eye in the proper position.

(2) *Automatic pistol and revolver rests.*

(a) To construct a sighting rest for the automatic pistol (fig. 33), use a piece of wood about 10 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, and $\frac{9}{16}$ inch thick. Shape one end so that it will fit snugly in the handle of the pistol when the magazine has been removed. Screw or nail this stick to the top of a post or other object at such an angle that the pistol, when placed on the stick, will be aimed approximately parallel with the ground. A suitable sighting rest for the pistol may be improvised easily by cutting and additional notch to hold the pistol in one end of the box used as a rifle rest.

(b) To construct a sighting rest for the revolver (fig. 34), build a frame of wood so that the revolver is supported therein. Screw or nail this frame to the top of a post or other object so that the revolver, when in position, is approximately horizontal. In the same manner as for the automatic pistol, a suitable rest for the revolver may be easily improvised by cutting an additional notch in one end of the box used as a rifle rest.

(3) *Aiming disks* (fig. 34).

(a) For each sighting bar and each pistol rest, a small disk (3 inches in diameter) is made of white cardboard or of tin with white paper pasted on it and with a small

bull's-eye in the center. In the exact center of the bull's-eye is a small hole just large enough to admit the point of a pencil. For indoor or short-range work, the bull's-eye should not be larger than a 50-cent piece.

- (b) There should be one 5-inch aiming disk for each squad for shot-group exercises at a range of 25 yards. The large disk should be of tin, painted black, with a handle 4 or 5 feet long and of the same color as the paper on which the shot groups are to be made.

b. First Exercise.

- (1) The instructor displays a sighting bar to his group and points out the front and rear sights, the eyepiece, and the removable target. He explains the following:
 - (a) The front and rear sights on the sighting bar represent enlarged pistol sights.
 - (b) The sighting bar is used in the first sighting exercise because, by its use, small errors can be seen easily and explained to the pupil.
 - (c) Use of the eyepiece requires the pupil to place his eye in such a position that he sees the sights in exactly the same alinement as seen by the coach.
 - (d) There is no eyepiece on the pistol but the pupil learns by use of the sighting bar how to aline the sights properly when using the pistol.

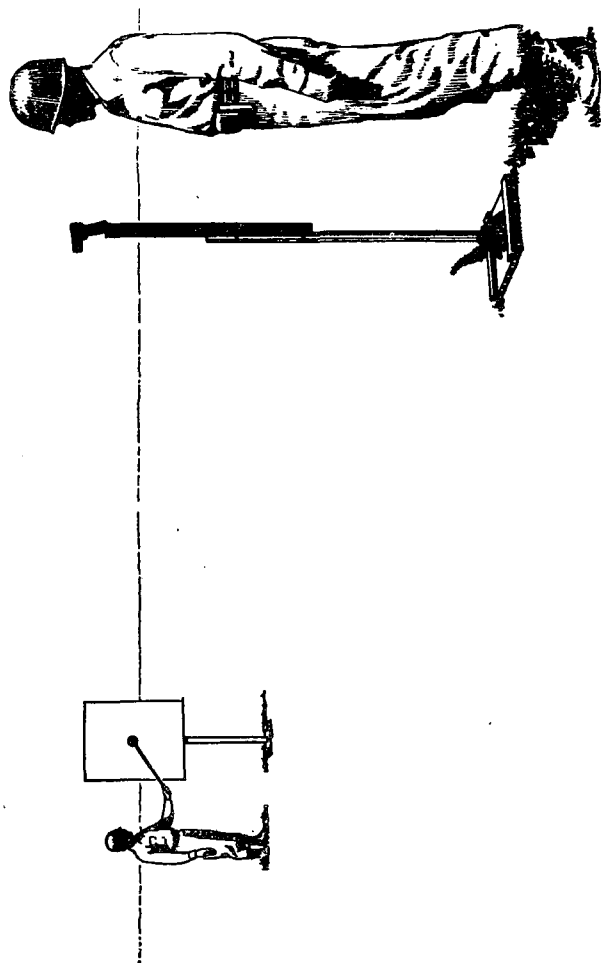


Figure 33. The automatic pistol rest and aiming disk in use during sighting exercises.

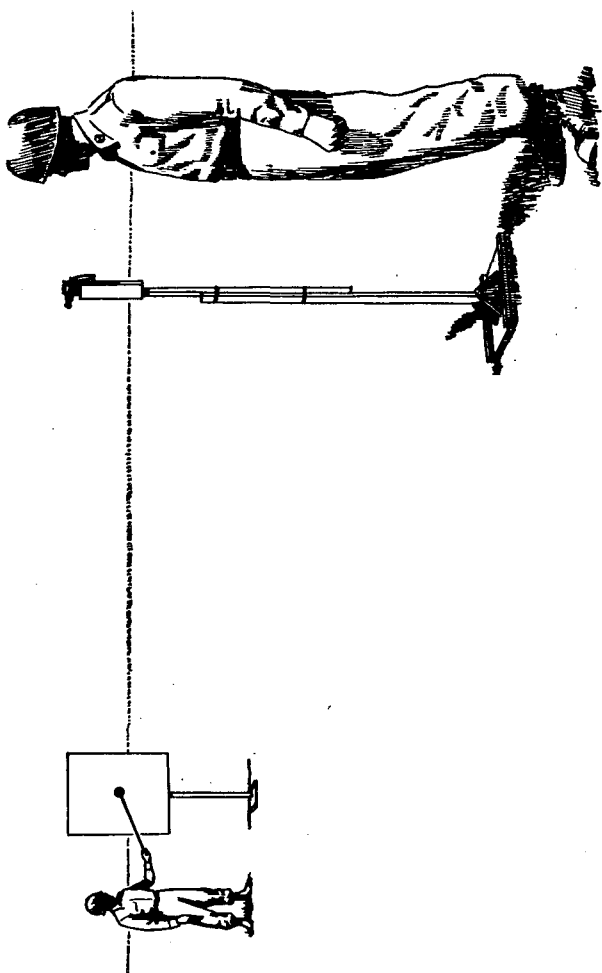


Figure 34. The revolver rest and aiming disk in use during sighting exercises.

- (e) The removable target attached to the end of the sighting bar provides a simple means for readily alining the sights on a bull's-eye.
- (2) The instructor explains the open sight to the assembled group showing each man an illustration of a correct sight alinement (fig. 35).
- (3) The instructor, using the open sight, adjusts the sights of the sighting bar with target removed to illustrate a correct alinement of the sights. He requires each man of the assembled group to look through the eyepiece at each of the sight adjustments.
- (4) The instructor adjusts the sights to various small errors in sight alinement and requires each man of the assembled group to endeavor to detect the errors.
- (5) The instructor describes a correct aim, again showing an illustration to each man (fig. 35). He explains that the top of the front sight is seen through the middle of the open sight in such a manner that its top is level with the outside edges of the open sight and just touches the bottom of the bull's-eye. *All* of the bull's-eye can be clearly seen.
- (6) The instructor explains that in aiming, the student's eye should first be focused on the target in order to ascertain that he is aiming at his own target. His eye is then focused on the top of the front sight in order to insure that the line of sight established

FRONT SIGHT



OPEN SIGHT



Figure 35. Top three sketches illustrate correct sight alignment. Bottom sketch illustrates correct aiming.

is a line through the center of the rear sight and over the center of the front sight, whose top is level with the outside edges of the open sight. He also demonstrates how a slight error in centering the front sight in the rear sight will cause the line of sight, when it reaches the target, to diverge greatly from the center of the bull's-eye.

- (7) The instructor adjusts the sights of the sighting bar and the removable target to illustrate a correct aim. Each man of the group looks through the eyepiece to observe the correct aiming picture.
- (8) The instructor adjusts the sights and the removable target of the sighting bar to illustrate various small errors. Each man in the group attempts to detect and describe them.
- (9) After completing the above exercise coaches and pupils are designated, and the exercise is repeated as time allows.

c. Second Exercise.

- (1) With the pistol on the pistol rest and the sights pointing at a blank sheet of paper on a board or wall, the instructor stands with his head in the same relative position as when actually firing the pistol and looks through the sights (fig. 33). By signal or word he has the disk moved until the bottom edge of the bull's-eye is in exact alignment with the sights. Then he commands **HOLD** and moves away from the pistol. The men then observe the correct sighting

and aiming picture through the sights of the pistol.

- (2) The instructor requires the man under instruction to look through the sights and direct the disk to be moved until the sights are alined on the bottom of the bull's-eye. The instructor then looks through the sights to see if the alinement is correct.
- (3) The instructor adjusts the sights with the bull's-eye to illustrate various slight errors. He requires the man under instruction to detect them.

d. Third Exercise. Using the sighting rest, the man under instruction is required by the instructor to direct the marker to move the disk until the sights are aimed at the bottom edge of the bull's-eye and then to command **HOLD**. The instructor then checks the aim and, after noticing whether the aim is or is not correct, commands **MARK**. The marker, without moving the disk, makes a pencil mark on the paper through the hole in the center of the bull's-eye. Repeat the operation until three marks have been made. The instructor checks the aim each time but says nothing to the man until all three marks have been made and joined together. The faults, if any, are then pointed out. The factors contributing to the size and shape of the shot group are discussed and the exercise is repeated several times. At 30 feet, using the small bull's-eye, the shot group should be small enough to be covered by a dime.

88. POSITION EXERCISE

a. Essentials of Proper Position. To assume the proper position for firing, it is necessary to know the correct position of the body with relation to the target, how to grasp the pistol or revolver, how to aim, and how to hold the breath properly.

- (1) *Position of body.* The firer assumes a position on a line perpendicular to the face of the bull's-eye. The body is then faced slightly more than 45° to the left of a line to the bull's-eye. The feet are 12 to 18 inches apart, the head is erect, and the body is in balance when the pistol is held in the firing position. Because of individual peculiarities of conformation, the position may vary slightly, but regardless of bodily conformation, the position assumed should be relaxed and comfortable, and the pistol, when held in the firing position (fig. 36), should point naturally and without undue effort at the center of the target. The left hand may be placed in the pocket to reduce muscular tension. Unless the body, the pistol, and the target are in correct alignment, muscles of the body must be brought into tension to aim and fire each shot. The muscular tension, in turn, causes trembling and excessive fatigue. If such is the case, the *entire body must be shifted* until the pistol, held in a position to fire, points directly at the center of the target. The position of the body is the same when firing the automatic pistol and the revolver.



Figure 36. Position of the body when firing the pistol. Position is the same with both automatic pistol and revolver.

(2) *Grasping pistol.*

- (a) With the pistol held in the left hand, the grip safety is forced down and back into the crotch formed between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand. The hand should be as high as possible without having the flesh squeezed between the tang of the hammer and the grip safety. The barrel is alined with the forearm in such a manner that, if the forefinger were pointed instead of the gun, it would be leveled at the target. The thumb is held parallel to or slightly higher than the forefinger, but should never be lower. The lower three fingers grasp the stock firmly to prevent the recoil from twisting the weapon in the hand and causing the next shot to go wild.
- (b) The frame of the pistol is squeezed by the thumb and base of the forefinger but, depending upon the conformation of the hand, the *ball* of the thumb may or may not be in contact with the frame. By means of the pressure exerted upon the frame by the thumb and the base of the forefinger, movement of the gun to right or left is controlled and the application of trigger squeeze is more effectively coordinated.
- (c) The muscles of the arm are firm without being rigid. The barrel is in direct prolongation of the pistol arm and the wrist is locked so that the weapon cannot search

up or down. The elbow is straight and locked. The only pivot is at the shoulder joint. After recoil, when the individual is firing correctly, the pistol arm should automatically carry the pistol back to its original position in approximate alignment with the bull's-eye.

- (d) As illustrated in figures 37 and 38, the automatic pistol and the caliber .45 revolver are grasped in the same manner except for slight differences caused by conformation of the two weapons.
- (3) The caliber .38 revolver can be grasped in any of three different grasps, depending upon the size of the firer's hand and the degree of firmness desired. The several methods should be tested and the one adopted which best suits the conformation of the hand.
 - (a) The conventional grasp is as described for grasping the caliber .45 revolver (see (2) above and fig. 38).
 - (b) The short barrel and light frame of the caliber .38 revolver cause the recoil to be accentuated which may cause injury to the ball of the thumb when the revolver is grasped in the conventional manner. For that reason there are two alternate methods of holding the revolver: (1) As shown in figure 40, with the thumb down; and (2) with the little finger curled beneath the butt and the thumb held down (see fig. 41).

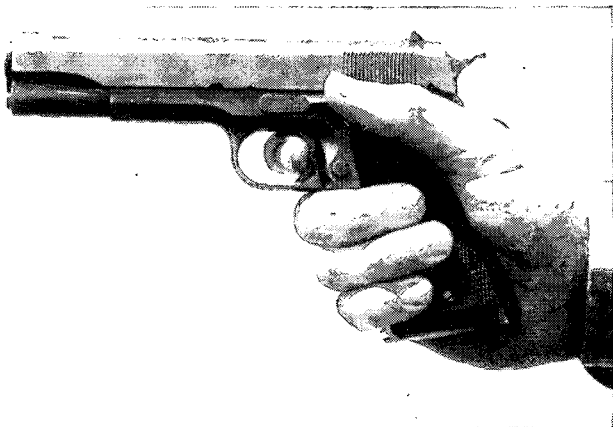


Figure 37. Grasping the automatic pistol.



Figure 38. Grasping the caliber .45 revolver.

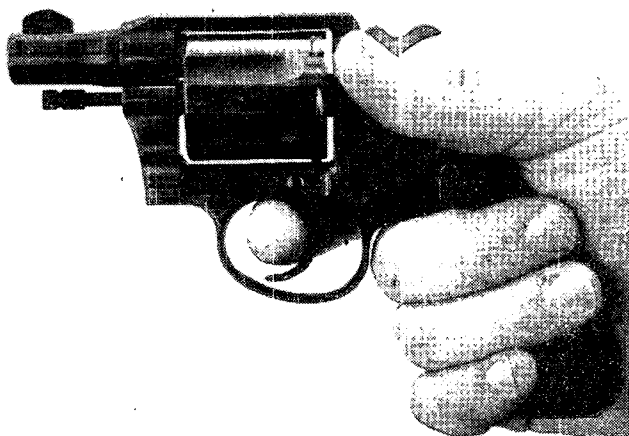


Figure 39. Conventional grasp, caliber .38 revolver.

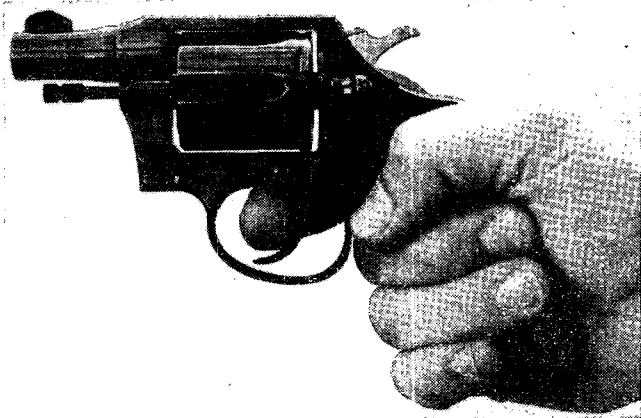


Figure 40. Grasp with thumb down, caliber .38 revolver.



Figure 41. Grasp with little finger under butt, caliber .38 revolver.

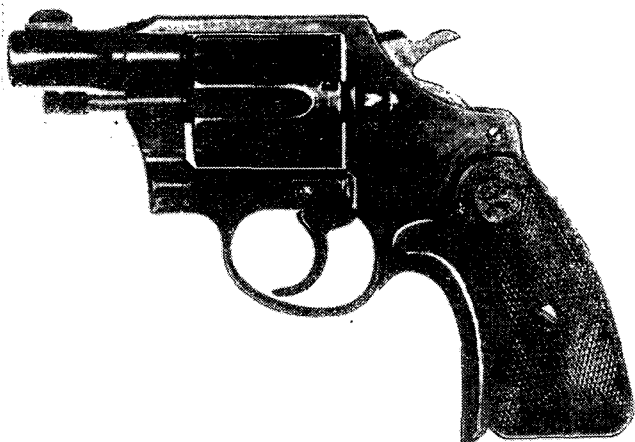


Figure 42. Revolver, caliber .38, with grip adapter.

- (4) Persons with unusually large hands will experience some difficulty in grasping the caliber .38 revolver. The attachment of a grip adapter will aid those persons in maintaining the proper grasp. It is a commercially procured item, usually constructed of rubber or plastic, curved to conform to the contours of the grip which is attached to the butt of the revolver as shown in figure 42. In effect it enlarges the butt of the revolver.
- (5) *Holding breath.* It is important to emphasize that holding the breath properly is necessary to good marksmanship. Emphasis upon this point is required because many men hold their breath improperly or not at all. While the procedure is simple, it requires explanation, demonstration, and supervised practice. To hold the breath properly, an ordinary breath is drawn in, a little let out, and the rest held by closing the throat. The breath should not be held by muscular constriction of the diaphragm since to do so causes muscular strain and trembling and defeats the purpose of holding the breath.

b. Exercise.

- (1) Required for this exercise: A line of L targets with firing points at 15 and 25 yards or a line of small aiming bull's-eyes placed at the height of the shoulder.
- (2) The instructor places the men, armed with the pistol, in one line at 1-pace intervals.

He gives the command: 1. INSPECTION, 2. ARMS, and verifies the fact that all pistols are unloaded.

- (3) The instructor demonstrates the position of the hand in gripping the pistol and describes the grip in detail.
- (4) The instructor requires each man to grip the stock of his pistol in the prescribed manner, using the free hand to grasp the barrel and set the stock well back in the pistol hand between the thumb and the base of the first finger.
- (5) The instructor describes the correct method of holding the breath while aiming. He requires each man to practice the procedure.
- (6) The instructor demonstrates the correct position of the body when firing. He explains in detail the position of the feet, legs, body muscles, arms, and head.
- (7) The instructor requires each man to assume the correct firing position. Assistant instructors correct individuals who are at fault.
- (8) The above exercises having been completed, the men are placed in pairs opposite L targets or opposite small bull's-eyes and are instructed in taking turns coaching each other as follows:
 - (a) Grasp the stock with the correct grip.
 - (b) Face target, then face slightly more than half left.
 - (c) Separate the feet 12 to 18 inches.

- (*d*) Aline the sights on the bottom edge of the bull's-eye, arm extended.
 - (*e*) Hold the breath.
 - (*f*) As soon as the arm becomes tired or the aim becomes unsteady, assume the position of raise pistol.
 - (*g*) The pistol should be removed from the right hand and the muscles of the hand, arm, and shoulder relaxed and exercised before resuming the grip.
- (9) After the pupil has completed the position exercise, he may repeat it using a weight such as a pair of field glasses in a case suspended from the right arm. The weight is suspended first between shoulder and elbow, then from the forearm, then from the wrist and, finally, from the barrel of the pistol. Short rests should be given frequently. The value of this exercise lies in developing the muscles of the shoulder and arm.
- (10) (*a*) The hammer is not raised during the position exercises and the trigger is squeezed very lightly with the finger.
- (*b*) After a short rest, repeat the exercise.
 - (*c*) Coaches watch carefully and correct all errors.
 - (*d*) The pupil and the coach change places as the instructor desires. This should be every 3 to 5 minutes.
 - (*e*) Only a few hours should be devoted to the position exercises. All details thereof are included in the trigger-squeeze exercise.

89. TRIGGER SQUEEZE

a. *Importance of Correct Trigger Squeeze.*

- (1) The pupil can readily learn to aim and hold the aim either on the bull's-eye or very close to it for at least 10 seconds. When he has learned to squeeze the trigger in such a manner as not to spoil his aim he becomes a good shot. All men flinch in firing the pistol if they know the exact instant at which the discharge is to take place. This is an involuntary action which cannot be controlled. A sudden pressure of the trigger may derange the aim slightly, but the extreme inaccuracy of the shot fired in this way is due mainly to the flinch; that is, the thrusting forward of the hand to meet the shock of recoil. Any man is a good shot who holds the sights of the pistol as nearly on the bull's-eye as possible and continues to squeeze the trigger with a uniformly increasing pressure until the pistol goes off. Any man who has learned to increase the pressure on the trigger only when the sights are in alignment with the bull's-eye, who holds the pressure when the muzzle swerves, and who continues with the pressure when the sights are again in line with the bull's-eye is an *excellent shot*. Any man who tries to "catch his sights" as they touch the bull's-eye and to set the pistol off at that instant is a *very bad shot*.

- (2) The apparent unsteadiness of the pistol while being held on the bull's-eye does not cause much variation in the striking place of the bullet, because the movement is of the whole extended arm and pistol. However, the sudden pressure of the trigger which always accompanies the flinch deflects the muzzle of the pistol and causes the bullet to strike far from the mark. When the trigger is squeezed, the pressure must be *straight* to the rear. There is a tendency on the part of some men to press the trigger to the left.

b. Calling Shot. To call the shot is to state where the sights were pointed at the instant the hammer fell; for example: "high," "a little low," "to the left," "slightly to the right," or "bull's-eye." If the soldier cannot call his shot correctly in range practice, he has not pressed the trigger properly and consequently does not know where the sights were pointed when the hammer fell.

c. Trigger-Squeeze Exercises.

(1) *First exercise.*

- (a) Required for this exercise: A line of **L** targets with firing points at 25 yards.
- (b) The instructor gives the command: 1. **IN-
SPECTION**, 2. **ARMS**, and verifies the fact that all pistols are unloaded.
- (c) The instructor explains and demonstrates the details of this exercise, which are:
1. Cock and lock the piece.
 2. Take the correct grip.
 3. Take the correct position.

4. Aline the sights on the target and start the squeeze, gradually increasing the pressure on the trigger until all the strength of the hand is employed.
 5. Rest the hand.
 6. Repeat the above operation with the piece unlocked.
 7. Call the shot.
- (d) The instructor assures himself that all the men understand the details of this exercise. The work is then carried on by pairs working together as coach and pupil. The pupil and the coach change places frequently to avoid tiring the muscles of the arm. Extended trigger-squeeze exercise is necessary. The periods utilized for the exercise should be short but frequent.
- (e) The duties of the coach are—
1. See that the firer uses the correct grip.
 2. See that the firer assumes a correct position.
 3. Watch the hand of the firer to see that he is gradually increasing the pressure on the trigger.
 4. See that the firer rests his pistol hand after each time the trigger is squeezed.
 5. See that the firer calls the shot when the exercise is repeated with the piece unlocked.
 6. Watch the muzzle of the pistol to see if it dips down and to the left when the hammer falls.

(2) *Second exercise.*

- (a) The instructor gives the command: 1. INSPECTION, 2. ARMS, and verifies the fact that all pistols are unloaded.
- (b) The instructor explains and demonstrates the details of this exercise, which are:
 - 1. Cock the piece.
 - 2. Take the correct grip.
 - 3. Take the correct position.
 - 4. Aline the sights on the target and begin the squeeze until the hammer falls.
 - 5. When the hammer falls, open the eyes and check the aim to see if it has been deranged.

Note. The firer should be able to keep on the target. If he is persistently off, he should check on his grip and position to see that they are correct.

- (c) The duties of the coach in this exercise are the same as in the first trigger squeeze exercise.
- (3) *Third exercise.* In learning to fire the pistol, the average man has a tendency to push or punch forward with the arm or shoulder to meet the force of recoil of the piece. To assist the firer in overcoming this tendency, the following exercise is prescribed:
- (a) By command, the instructor verifies the fact that all pistols are unloaded.
 - (b) The instructor requires the coaches and pupils to take positions at the firing points.
 - (c) The instructor requires the pupil to cock and lock the piece, take his firing position,

aline the sights under the bull's-eye, and squeeze the trigger.

- (d) The coach stands in front of the firer, facing him, and strikes the muzzle of the piece with the palm of his hand. At irregular intervals, his hand misses the muzzle. The firer should hold the piece on the target and make no forward punching movement to meet the shock of the blow. If the firer does push forward with the arm or shoulder, it will be apparent when the coach misses the muzzle.

90. TIMED FIRE

a. Training for Timed Fire.

- (1) Training for timed fire is begun after the principles of slow fire, particularly the trigger-squeeze exercise, are thoroughly understood and some facility in applying them has been gained. The trigger-squeeze exercise in slow fire, however, should be resumed and continued during the entire period of preparatory training.
- (2) Timed fire is the same as slow fire except that the time between shots is limited. The restriction placed upon the time makes the step from slow fire, without any time limit, to sustained fire, with only a few seconds allowance, an easier one.
- (3) The first shot should be fired without undue delay. Succeeding shots should be approximately evenly spaced in order that the last

shot will be fired immediately prior to the expiration of the time limit. Although the grasp on the pistol (revolver) may be relaxed after each shot, the proper position and grasp should be taken for every shot. Also for each shot, the breath should be held, the sights correctly alined, and the trigger properly squeezed.

- (4) Immediately after each shot the piece should be cocked, using either hand.

b. Timed-fire Exercise.

- (1) Required for this exercise: A row of **L** targets or a row of bull's-eyes.
- (2) The instructor gives the command: 1. INSPECTION, 2. ARMS, and verifies that all pistols are unloaded.
- (3) The instructor explains to the group that the trigger squeeze is the same in timed fire as in slow fire.
- (4) Then the instructor takes the proper position and grasp of the piece to simulate fire on a target. He proceeds to explain and demonstrate the correct method of simulating the firing of five shots in the prescribed length of time. The demonstration should include the recocking of the pistol (revolver) immediately after each shot.
- (5) (a) Upon the completion of the above demonstration the men are placed in pairs in front of the line of targets, one to practice and one to coach. The exercise is then conducted to simulate timed fire in range practice. If a line of disappearing tar-

gets is being used for the exercise, the targets appear, remain in sight the allotted time, and then disappear. While the targets are in sight each man undergoing instruction attempts to fire five shots (simulated fire), cocking the piece for each shot, except the first.

- (b) If the targets are stationary, the exercise begins with the command: 1. COMMENCE, 2. FIRING, and ends with the command: 1. CEASE, 2. FIRING.
- (c) After each three or four scores of simulated fire, the coaches and pupils exchange duties.
- (d) In this exercise, the coach notes and corrects all errors in grip, position, trigger squeeze, cocking the piece, and holding the breath. Timed-fire exercises should be frequent but not repeated until they become tiresome.

91. SUSTAINED FIRE; AUTOMATIC PISTOL

a. Training for Sustained Fire.

- (1) Training for sustained fire is begun after the principles of slow fire and timed fire are thoroughly understood and some facility in applying them has been gained.
- (2) The time consumed in squeezing the trigger must necessarily be shorter in sustained fire than in slow or timed fire, but the process is the same.
- (3) To fire the first shot, the pistol is brought by the shortest route from raise pistol to

the aiming position and sights are alined on the mark. This is done by smoothly and rapidly extending the right arm straight from the shoulder, inserting the right forefinger in the trigger guard during the movement the pistol through the arc of a circle to the aiming position is an unnecessary loss of valuable time.

- (4) For succeeding shots, the sights should be held as nearly on the mark as possible and the breath held throughout the score. The recoil after each shot will throw the sights out of alinement, but they should be brought back immediately to the mark by the shortest route. An upward movement of the arm, also caused by recoil, moves the hand 6 to 8 inches. There should be no snapping or bending of the wrist or elbow. The sights will then come back on the mark automatically after each shot. It is a useless loss of time to give the pistol a flourish between shots.
- (5) To simulate the self-loading action of the automatic pistol, the end of a strong cord about 4 feet long is tied to the thumbpiece of the hammer, *the knot on top*, and a few turns of the other end of the cord are taken around the thumb or fingers of the left hand. The cord should be long enough to permit the left hand to hang naturally at the side while aiming the pistol with the right hand, right arm fully extended.

- (6) Each time the hammer falls, a quick, backward jerk of the left hand recocks the pistol and, at the same time, jerks the sights out of alinement with the bull's-eye. This derangement of the alinement corresponds very closely to the jump of the pistol when actually firing.
- (7) If the knot is underneath the hammer or if a very thick cord is used, the hammer will not remain cocked when jerked back.
- (8) In the event the thumbpiece of the hammer proves too narrow to fasten the cord properly, the coach can simulate the self-cocking feature of the pistol. After the hammer falls, the coach places his left hand against the bottom of the pistol grip, and pushes up; at the same time cocking the hammer with the right hand. This not only cocks the weapon, but also simulates the recoil of the pistol.

b. Sustained-Fire Exercise.

- (1) Required for this exercise: A piece of strong cord about 4 feet long for each man; a row of L targets or a row of bull's-eyes.
- (2) The instructor gives the command: 1. INSPECTION, 2. ARMS, and verifies the fact that all pistols are unloaded.
- (3) The instructor explains to the group that the trigger squeeze is the same in sustained fire as in slow or timed fire.
- (4) Then, the instructor demonstrates the correct method of bringing the pistol to the aiming position by the shortest route. He

shows how this is done from raise pistol and in drawing the pistol from the holster in an emergency.

- (5) The instructor shows how to tie the cord to the thumbpiece of the hammer and has each man adjust his cord in the same manner.
- (6) Next, the instructor demonstrates cocking of the pistol by means of the cord. He explains how this expedient simulates the self-loading action of the pistol.
- (7) The instructor shows how the pistol is kept as nearly on the mark as possible during the whole score. He cautions the men to avoid unnecessary flourishes or movements between shots.
- (8) Finally, the instructor explains and demonstrates—
 - (a) The action of the pistol in recoil.
 - (b) Why the arm should not be permitted to bend at the elbow.
 - (c) Moving the pistol upward through a small arc and deflecting it only a short distance from the original point of aim.
 - (d) Moving the forefinger forward after the explosion only far enough to allow the sear to become reengaged and, immediately thereafter, beginning the trigger-squeeze for the next shot.
 - (e) Keeping the eye from closing when the explosion occurs.
 - (f) Holding the breath for each shot.
- (9) (a) The above demonstrations having been completed, the men are placed in pairs in

front of the line of targets, one to practice and one to coach. The exercise is then conducted to simulate sustained fire in range practice. If a line of disappearing targets has been arranged for this exercise, the targets appear, remain in sight the allotted time, and then disappear. While the targets are in sight, each man undergoing instruction attempts to fire five shots (simulated fire), cocking the piece for each shot, except the first, by a jerk of the cord with the left hand.

- (b) If the targets are stationary, the exercise begins with the command: 1. COMMENCE, 2. FIRING, and ends with the command: 1. CEASE, 2. FIRING.
 - (c) After each three or four scores of simulated fire, the coaches and pupils exchange duties.
- (10) (a) In this exercise the coach notes and corrects all errors in grip, position, trigger-squeeze, cocking and manipulation of the piece, and holding the breath. He gives particular attention to the trigger-squeeze.
- (b) Sustained-fire exercises should be frequent but not of long duration.
 - (c) It is advisable to extend the time limits several seconds when sustained-fire exercise is first taken up. The time limit is then gradually reduced until it corresponds to the time prescribed for range firing, record practice.

92. SUSTAINED FIRE; REVOLVER

a. Training for Sustained Fire. Training for sustained fire is begun after the principles of slow fire and timed fire are thoroughly understood and some facility in applying them has been gained.

b. General Principles.

- (1) Sustained fire is the same as slow fire and timed fire except that the piece remains pointed at the target for five consecutive shots, and there is no pause or delay between the discharge of one shot and the application of the operations to fire the next shot.
- (2) To attain the degree of accuracy required for proficiency in sustained fire, the revolver must be cocked by use of the thumb and not by using double action.
- (3) Basically, the grip on the stock (except for a slightly tighter feel and the fact that the finger tips now contact the stock), the position of the arm, and the position of the body are the same as for slow fire and timed fire.
- (4) It is important that a uniform grip be maintained throughout the firing of the score. Any shift in the position of the revolver in the hand or variation in the pressure of the hand and fingers during the firing of the score results in inaccuracy. A great deal of practice "dry shooting" is necessary to develop skill.
- (5) To fire the first shot, the revolver is brought from the position of raise pistol by the shortest route to the firing position with the

sights properly aligned on the aiming point. This is done by a smooth but deliberate and rapid extension of the right arm straight from the shoulder, cocking the piece, inserting the forefinger in the trigger guard during the movement, and holding the breath.

(6) In sustained fire, time is gained by—

- (a) Taking position accurately.
- (b) Applying a heavy initial pressure on the trigger as soon as the sights are aligned and then maintaining a continuously increasing pressure until the shot is fired.
- (c) Rapid and smooth cocking of the piece.
- (d) Keeping the focus of the eye on the front sight during the firing of the entire string.
- (e) Absorbing the shock of recoil at the shoulder, not at the wrist or elbow, thereby reducing the movement of the gun to a minimum.

***Caution:** Every effort should be made to overcome the disastrous tendency to save time by pulling the trigger quickly when the aim is perfect.*

c. *Cocking Revolver.*

- (1) *General.* There are two methods of cocking the revolver for the succeeding shots, the side method and the straight-back method. Both methods are good. Each requires a great deal of practice before sufficient skill is acquired to cock the hammer without shifting the position of the stock in the hand. The method to be used by the individual depends upon the size, shape, and

muscular development of the hand. For that reason both methods should be taught and practiced until it is determined which one proves the more satisfactory. Thereafter only that method should be practiced.

(2) *Side method* (fig. 43).

- (a) The recoil of the revolver causes it to rise about 4 to 6 inches above the point of aim. As it reaches the top of the upward movement, the grip is relaxed slightly and the ball of the thumb is placed on the spur of the hammer. A downward pressure is exerted with the thumb and at the same time the muzzle is moved with a wrist motion to the right about 4 inches. This combined action of the thumb and movement of the muzzle causes the hammer to snap to full cock.
- (b) During this movement it is important that the fingers on the left side of the stock be kept in place to assist in controlling the revolver.
- (c) Immediately after the hammer has snapped to the full cock position, the revolver is moved back into aiming position and the thumb replaced along the side of the frame.
- (d) During the operation of cocking and bringing the revolver back to the aiming position, the muzzle must be kept elevated so that the front sight is visible and can be readily alined in the rear sight notch.

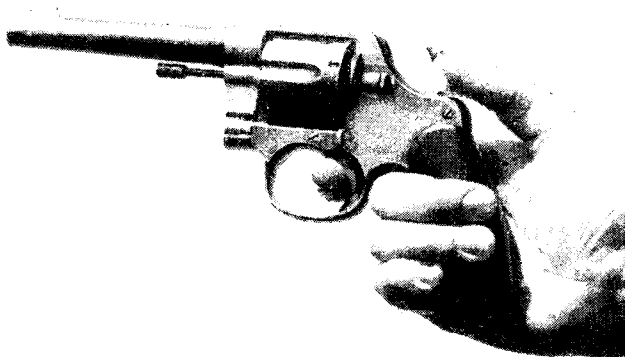


Figure 43. Side method of cocking revolver.

This obviates the possibility of losing time in hunting for the front sight and in alining it in the rear sight notch, which often occurs when the muzzle is allowed to sag.

- (e) Some individuals may experience difficulty in keeping the grip in the same position on the revolver during the firing of a string. In most cases the hand tends to work higher on the stock, thus restricting the action of the thumb in cocking and making it necessary to regrab the revolver in the middle of the string. This difficulty may be overcome by altering the grip slightly so that the little finger is

placed under the bottom of the butt of the stock (fig. 44).

(3) *Straight-back method* (fig. 45)

(a) With this method of cocking the revolver, the grip is not loosened nor is the revolver shifted from its line of recoil. As soon as the shot is fired and while the gun is in recoil, the thumb is placed on the hammer spur and the hammer drawn straight back to the full cock position by the action of the thumb only. During the time the hammer is being drawn back, the revolver is lowered from its uppermost recoil position to the aiming position. As soon as the hammer is cocked, the thumb is replaced alongside the frame.

(b) This method is simpler and has the following advantages over the side method:

1. Permits the grip to be more uniformly maintained throughout the firing of the sustained-fire string.
2. Since there is no side movement of the revolver during the process of cocking, the sights can be more readily realigned and brought back on the point of aim.

(c) The straight back method has the disadvantage, however, that many men are unable to flex their thumbs sufficiently to draw the hammer all the way back. This causes the thumb to become cramped when the hammer is about two-thirds of the way to full cock, and necessitates regripping the piece to complete the cocking

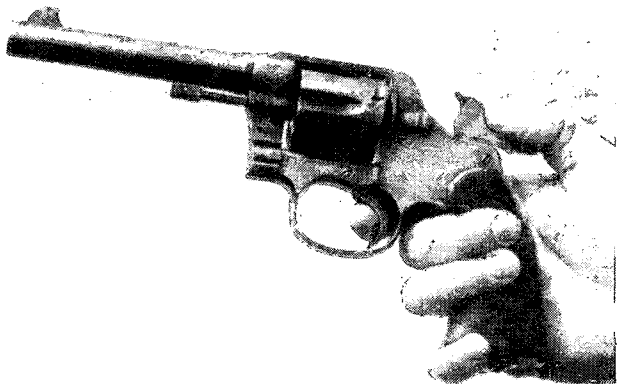


Figure 44. Cocking the revolver, little finger beneath butt of stock.

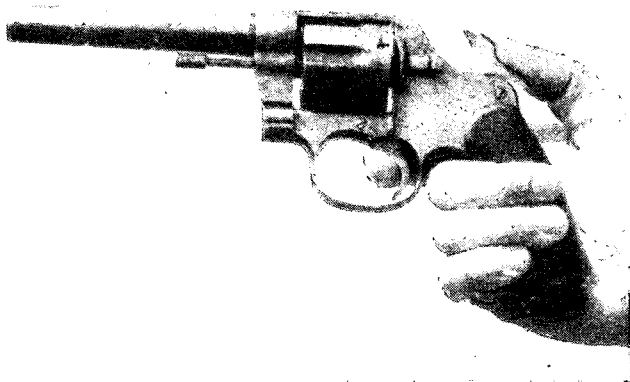


Figure 45. Cocking the revolver, straight-back method.

of the hammer. This is a very bad feature as it results in a loss of time and cadence in firing the string. This difficulty may, in some cases, be obviated by slightly lowering the grip, although care should be exercised that the grip is not too low, as this results in the stock sliding further into the hand with each shot fired. Men who experience this difficulty should be required to use the side method of cocking the hammer.

d. Cocking Exercise.

- (1) This exercise is held for the purpose of acquiring a smooth and rapid cocking operation.
- (2) Practice in cocking the revolver should be conducted employing both of the above-described methods in order to enable the man to determine which method is best adapted to the conformation and flexibility of his hand. Thereafter, only the method selected is practiced. Before being considered proficient, the man must be able to cock the revolver at least 15 times in 10 seconds. The first hour of rapid-fire training should be devoted to cocking exercises. Thereafter, each pupil should be given additional practice from time to time until he is considered proficient.
- (3) The exercise is conducted by the coach-and-pupil method. The instructor explains and demonstrates both methods. Emphasis is

placed on the following points: The importance of maintaining a uniform grip; the necessity of keeping the muzzle of the revolver high; and the advantages of keeping the eye focused on the front sight. This exercise should not be continued longer than about 10 seconds at a time. Frequent changes of coach and pupil are necessary to prevent undue tiring of the muscles of the arm and hand. After requiring the pupil and his coach to take position on the line, the instructor commands: 1. COCKING EXERCISE—READY, 2. EXERCISE, 3. CEASE FIRING, 4. REST. At the first command the pupil grasps the grip as described in paragraph 88 and extends the revolver to the firing position. At the second command the eye is focused on the front sight, without attempting to aim, and the trigger is squeezed causing the hammer to fall. The operations of cocking the hammer by one of the prescribed methods are then continued until CEASE FIRING is given, when the revolver is brought to the position of RAISE PISTOL. At the command REST, the revolver is returned to RAISE PISTOL while the hand and arm are rested.

e. Sustained-Fire Exercise.

- (1) Required for this exercise: A row of L targets or a row of aiming bull's-eyes.
- (2) Give the command: 1. INSPECTION, 2. ARMS, and verify the fact that all revolvers are unloaded.

- (3) Explain to the assembled command that the trigger squeeze is the same in sustained fire as in slow fire.
- (4) Demonstrate the correct method of bringing the revolver by the shortest route to the aiming position. Show how this is done from RAISE PISTOL and in drawing the revolver from the holster in an emergency.
- (5) Show how the revolver is held to facilitate rapid cocking with the right thumb without disarranging the hold.
- (6) Demonstrate the method of cocking the revolver with the right thumb, without bending the elbow.
- (7) Show how the revolver is kept as nearly on the mark as possible during the whole score. Caution the men to avoid unnecessary flourishes or movements between shots.
- (8) Demonstrate—
 - (a) The action of the revolver in recoil when a shot is fired.
 - (b) How the arm should not be permitted to bend at the elbow.
 - (c) How the revolver should move upward through a small arc and be deflected from the original point of aim only a short distance.
 - (d) How the forefinger should move forward after the explosion only far enough to allow the trigger to become reengaged with the hammer and immediately after cocking start pressing the trigger for the next shot.

- (e) How the eye should not be allowed to close when the explosion occurs.
 - (f) How the breath should be held for each shot.
- (9) (a) The above demonstrations having been completed, the men are placed in front of the line of targets in pairs, one to practice and one to coach. The exercise is then carried on exactly the same as sustained fire in range practice. If a line of disappearing targets has been arranged for this exercise, the targets appear, remain in sight the allotted time, and then disappear. While the targets are in sight, each man undergoing instruction attempts to fire five shots (simulated fire), cocking the piece for each shot except the first with the thumb.
- (b) If the targets are stationary the exercise begins with the command: 1. COMMENCE, 2. FIRING, and ends with the command: 1. CEASE, 2. FIRING.
- (c) After each three or four scores of simulated fire the men of each pair are directed to change places, the firer becoming the coach and the coach becoming the firer.
- (10) (a) In this exercise the coach carefully watches the man and corrects all errors in grip, position, trigger squeeze, cocking and manipulation of the piece, paying particular attention to the trigger squeeze.
- (b) Sustained-fire exercises should be frequent but not of long duration.

- (c) It is advisable to extend the time limits several seconds when sustained-fire exercise is first taken up. The time limit is then gradually reduced until it corresponds to the time prescribed for range firing, record practice.

93. QUICK FIRE

a. *Training for Quick Fire.*

- (1) Training in quick fire is taken up after the sustained-fire exercise has been practiced sufficiently to be understood thoroughly. Exercises in slow fire, timed fire, sustained fire, and quick fire should be continued until the end of the period of preparatory training.
- (2) For each shot, the pistol is brought from RAISED PISTOL to the aiming position by the shortest route after the target appears.
- (3) The automatic pistol may be cocked between shots by means of a cord (as in sustained-fire exercise), or by using the left hand to pull the hammer back after the position of raise pistol is resumed. The revolver is cocked with the thumb *after* each shot but *before* the position of raise pistol is resumed.

b. *Quick-Fire Exercise.*

- (1) Required for this exercise: A line of E targets that can be operated as bobbing targets from a pit or screen, or a line of E targets so arranged on pivots that the edge can be turned toward the firer when the target is not exposed.

- (2) Give the command: 1. INSPECTION, 2. ARMS, and verify the fact that all revolvers are unloaded.
- (3) Explain to the assembled command that the trigger squeeze is the same in quick fire as in slow fire.
- (4) Demonstrate the correct method of bringing the piece from raise pistol to the aiming position.
- (5) Show how the pistol is cocked between shots.
- (6) The above demonstrations having been completed, the men are placed in pairs in front of the line of bobbing targets, one man of each pair to act as coach for the other man. The exercise is then carried on exactly the same as quick fire in range practice. The targets appear, remain in sight the allotted time, and then disappear. After the targets appear each man undergoing instruction brings his pistol from raise pistol to the aiming position, aims, fires one shot (simulated fire), and returns his piece to the position of raise pistol. After three or four scores of simulated fire the men of each pair are directed to change places.
- (7) The coach watches carefully the man going through the exercises and corrects all errors in the grip, position, holding the breath, trigger squeeze, and the manipulation of the piece, paying particular attention to the trigger squeeze. It is advisable to extend the time limit about two seconds for each shot when quick-firing exercise is first taken

up. The time is then gradually reduced until it corresponds to the time prescribed for range firing, record practice.

- (8) When disappearing targets cannot be provided for this exercise it may be held with stationary E targets. The command UP is given to signify that the targets are in sight, and the command DOWN to signify that they have been withdrawn.
- (9) Practice in quick fire should be held frequently, but the periods of practice should not be of long duration.
- (10) If the range is some distance from the area designated for preparatory exercises, or it is impracticable to arrange for a line of bobbing targets, L targets may be substituted for the bobbing targets.

94. EXAMINATION; AUTOMATIC PISTOL

At the completion of the preparatory instruction, the instructor should assure himself by an examination that every man understands thoroughly and can explain every phase of the preparatory training. The questions and answers given below are merely examples. Each man should be required to explain each item in his own words.

Instructor: Examine your pistol to see that it is unloaded.

Q. What are the safety devices of the pistol?

A. The safety lock, the grip safety, the half-cock notch, and the disconnecter.

Q. Show me how you test the safety lock.

A. I cock the pistol, move the safety lock up into place; and then grip the stock and see if the hammer remains up when pressure is applied to the trigger.

Q. Show me how you test the grip safety.

A. I cock the pistol, see that the safety lock is down and then, without putting any pressure on the grip safety, I see if the hammer will remain up when a strong pressure is applied to the trigger.

Q. Show me how you test the half-cock safety device.

A. I half cock the pistol, grip the stock, and see if the hammer remains at half cock when pressure is applied to the trigger. Then I take my finger off the trigger, pull the hammer back almost to full cock, and let go of it to see if it stops at half cock as it falls.

Q. Show me how you test the disconnecter.

A. I cock the pistol and grip the stock; then with my left hand I move the slide to the rear one-fourth inch; I then apply a strong pressure on the trigger and release the slide to see if the hammer will remain up. I also pull the slide fully back until it is held in place by the slide stop; I then grip the stock, apply a strong pressure on the trigger and release the slide by pressing down the slide stop with my left hand. The hammer should remain up after the slide moves forward into place.

Q. If the hammer does not remain up after the slide moves forward into place, what does it indicate?

A. A faulty disconnecter, sear hammer, or sear spring.

Q. If any of the tests of the safety devices fail at any time, what should you do?

A. I should report the matter at once to my platoon or company commander.

Q. What is this (indicating a sighting bar) ?

A. A sighting bar.

Q. What is it used for?

A. To teach men how to aim.

Q. Why is it better than a pistol for this purpose?

A. Because the sights are much larger and slight errors can be seen more easily and pointed out.

Q. What does this represent?

A. The front sight.

Q. What does this represent?

A. The rear sight.

Q. What is this?

A. The eyepiece.

Q. What is it for?

A. To make the man hold his head in the right place so that he will see the sights properly alined.

Q. Is there an eyepiece on the pistol?

A. No. A man learns by the sighting bar how the sights look when properly alined, and he must hold the pistol while aiming so as to see the sights in the same way.

Q. Adjust the sights of this sighting bar so that they are in proper alinement with each other. (Verified by instructor.)

Q. Now that the sights are properly adjusted, have the small bull's-eye moved until the sights are aimed at it properly. (Verified by instructor.)

Q. Tell me what is wrong with this aim. (The instructor now adjusts the sights of the sighting bar on the bull's-eye with various very slight errors, requiring the man to point out the error.)

Q. Show me how you grip the stock of the pistol.

Q. Show me the position you take when you are going to shoot.

Q. How do you squeeze the trigger?

A. I squeeze it with such a steady increase of pressure as not to know exactly when the hammer will fall.

Q. If the sights get slightly out of alinement while you are squeezing the trigger, what do you do?

A. I hold the pressure I have on the trigger and only go on with the increase of pressure when the sights become alined again.

Q. If you do this, can your shot be a bad one?

A. No.

Q. Why?

A. Because I cannot flinch, for I do not know when to flinch, and the sights will always be lined up with the bull's-eye when the shot is fired because I never increase the pressure on the trigger except when the sights are properly alined.

Q. When you are practicing in slow fire and your arm becomes unsteady and your aim uncertain, what should you do?

A. I should come back to raise pistol without firing the shot and then try again after a short rest.

Q. If it is impossible for you to hold the pistol very steady, can you still do good shooting?

A. Yes; if I press the trigger properly.

Q. Tell me why that is.

A. Because the natural unsteadiness of the arm moves the whole pistol and the barrel remains nearly parallel to the line of sight. But if I give the trigger a sudden pressure the front end of the barrel will

be thrown out of line with the target, and the bullets will strike far out from the mark.

Q. What causes this deflection of one end of the pistol when the trigger is given a sudden pressure?

A. The sudden pressure itself causes some of it, but most of it is caused by the flinch that always accompanies this kind of a trigger pressure.

Q. What does a man do when he flinches in shooting a pistol?

A. He usually thrusts his hand forward as if trying to meet the shock by suddenly stiffening all his muscles.

Q. Must the trigger always be squeezed slowly in order to do it correctly?

A. No. I squeeze it the same way in sustained fire and quick fire. The time is shorter but the process is the same.

Q. What is meant by calling the shot?

A. To say where you think the bullet will hit as soon as you shoot and before the shot is marked.

Q. How can you do this?

A. By noticing exactly where the sights point at the time the pistol is fired.

Q. If a man cannot call his shot correctly, what does it indicate?

A. That he did not squeeze the trigger properly and consequently did not know where the sights were pointed at the instant the discharge took place.

Q. Show me how you hold your breath while aiming.

Q. Take your pistol. Aim at the bull's-eye and squeeze the trigger a few times, calling the shot each

time. (The instructor particularly notes the holding of the breath.)

Q. Show me how you come to a position of aim from RAISE PISTOL.

Q. Show me how you come to the aiming position in drawing the pistol from the holster in an emergency.

Q. Take this pistol with the cord tied to the hammer and fire a sustained-fire score at that target (simulated fire).

Q. Fire a score (simulated fire) at that quick-fire target. I will give the command UP when it is supposed to come into sight, and the command DOWN when it is supposed to be withdrawn from view.

Q. What do you do in case a cartridge misses fire?

A. I bring the piece to RAISE PISTOL, grasp the slide with my left thumb and finger, pull the slide fully back and let go of it. This throws out the faulty cartridge and loads in another cartridge.

Q. Are there any points about pistol firing that you do not understand?

Note. In all the demonstrations by the man undergoing examination the instructor carefully notes all points that are covered in the preparatory exercises. Each man is put through a thorough test along the line indicated in these questions and answers before he is allowed to fire.

95. EXAMINATION; REVOLVER

The examination on the revolver is conducted in the same manner as the examination on the automatic pistol.

Instructor: Examine your revolver to see that it is unloaded.

Q. What are the safety devices on the revolver?

A. The safety and the cylinder bolt.

Q. Show me how you test the safety.

A. I cock the revolver, hold the hammer back with the thumb while pressing the trigger to disengage it from the hammer, let the hammer down a little way, release the trigger, then release the hammer. I see if the hammer falls all the way forward.

Q. Show me how you test the cylinder bolt.

A. With the hammer down I attempt to rotate the cylinder. If it moves more than about one sixty-fourth inch in either direction the revolver is faulty.

Q. If the tests of the safety devices fail at any time, what should you do?

A. I should report the matter at once to my platoon or company commander.

Q. Show me how to load the Colt revolver with three (five) loose rounds so that it will fire the first time it is cocked and each time thereafter.

A. I open the cylinder and insert three (five) cartridges in consecutive chambers. I then close the cylinder, pull back the hammer to about one-fourth full cock position and rotate the cylinder until the first loaded chamber is next on the *left* of the empty chamber alined with the barrel.

Q. Show me how you let the hammer down on a loaded revolver without firing.

A. I pull the hammer a little to the rear of full cock with the thumb and holding it back I press the trigger, let the hammer forward about one-fourth inch with the thumb, release the trigger, and then lower the hammer all the way with the thumb.

Q. What is this (indicating a sighting bar)?

A. A sighting bar.

Q. What is it used for?

A. To teach men how to aim.

Q. Why is it better than a revolver for this purpose?

A. Because the sights are much larger and slight errors can be seen more easily and pointed out.

Q. What does this represent?

A. The front sight.

Q. What does this represent?

A. The rear sight.

Q. What is this?

A. The eyepiece.

Q. What is it for?

A. To make the man hold his head in the right place so that he will see the sights properly alined.

Q. Is there an eyepiece on the revolver?

A. No. A man learns by the sighting bar how the sights look when properly alined, and he must hold the revolver while aiming so as to see the sights in the same way.

Q. Adjust the sights of this sighting bar so that they are in proper alinement with each other. (Verified by instructor.)

Q. Now that the sights are properly adjusted, have the small bull's-eye moved until the sights are aimed at it properly. (Verified by instructor.)

Q. Tell me what is wrong with this aim. (The instructor now adjusts the sights of the sighting bar on the bull's-eye with various very slight errors, requiring the man to point out the error.)

Q. Show me how you grip the stock of the revolver.

Q. Show me the position you take when you are going to shoot.

Q. How do you squeeze the trigger?

A. I squeeze it with such a steady increase of pressure as not to know exactly when the hammer will fall.

Q. If the sights get slightly out of alinement while you are squeezing the trigger, what do you do?

A. I hold the pressure I have on the trigger and go on with the increase of pressure only when the sights become alined again.

Q. If you do this can your shot be a bad one?

A. No.

Q. Why?

A. Because I cannot flinch, for I do not know when to flinch, and the sights will always be lined up with the bull's-eye when the shot is fired because I never increase the pressure on the trigger except when the sights are properly alined.

Q. When you are practicing in slow fire and your arm becomes unsteady and your aim uncertain, what should you do?

A. I should come back to RAISE PISTOL without firing the shot and then try again after a short rest.

Q. If it is impossible for you to hold the revolver steady, can you still do good shooting?

A. Yes; if I press the trigger properly.

Q. Tell me why that is.

A. Because the natural unsteadiness of the arm moves the whole revolver and the barrel remains

nearly parallel to the line of sight. But if I give the trigger a sudden pressure the front end of the barrel will be thrown out of line with the target, and the bullets will strike far out from the mark.

Q. What causes this deflection of one end of the revolver when the trigger is given a sudden pressure?

A. The sudden pressure itself causes some of it, but most of it is caused by the flinch that always accompanies this kind of a trigger pressure.

Q. What does a man do when he flinches in shooting a revolver?

A. He usually thrusts his hand forward as if trying to meet the shock by suddenly stiffening all his muscles.

Q. Must the trigger always be squeezed slowly in order to do it correctly?

A. No. I squeeze it the same way in sustained fire and quick fire. The time is shorter but the process is the same.

Q. What is meant by calling the shot?

A. To say where you think the bullet will hit as soon as you shoot and before the shot is marked.

Q. How can you do this?

A. By noticing exactly where the sights point at the time the revolver is fired.

Q. If a man cannot call his shot correctly, what does it indicate?

A. That he did not squeeze the trigger properly and consequently did not know where the sights were pointed at the instant the discharge took place.

Q. Show me how you hold your breath while aiming.

Q. Take your revolver. Aim at that bull's-eye and squeeze the trigger a few times, calling the shot each time. (The instructor particularly notes the holding of the breath.)

Q. Show me how you come to a position of aim from raise pistol.

Q. Show me how you come to the aiming position in drawing the revolver from the holster in an emergency.

Q. Take this revolver and fire a sustained fire score at that target (simulated fire). I will command **COMMENCE FIRING** to start the score and **CEASE FIRING** to stop it.

Q. Fire a score (simulated fire) at that quick-fire target. I will give the command **UP** when it is supposed to come into sight, and the command **DOWN** when it is supposed to be withdrawn from view.

Q. What do you do in case a cartridge misses fire in combat?

A. I recock the pistol for the next shot.

Q. Are there any points about firing the revolver that you do not understand?

Section III. COURSES TO BE FIRED

96. GENERAL

a. Appropriate regulations prescribe details as to ammunition allowances and personnel who will fire.

b. For instruction and record practice conducted with the Revolver, Colt, caliber .38 2-inch barrel, substitute 20 yards for 25 yards at all tables.

97. INSTRUCTION PRACTICE

The following tables prescribe the instruction practice to be fired from the standing position and the order to be followed by the individual firer. Target L, used in much of the practice, stimulates competition and reveals all errors with greater clarity than other types of target.

a. Slow Fire.

Table I. Slow Fire—Target L

Range (yards)	Time	Shots
*15	No time limit_____	5
*25	_____do_____	5

* Fire twice for cal. .22 firing (20 rds. total); fire once for cal. .45 firing (10 rds. total).

Unlimited time is permitted for slow fire in order to permit proper explanation of the causes of errors and indication of corresponding remedies. It is intended to be the elementary phase of instruction in the proper manipulation of the weapon and for determining and correcting the personal errors of the firer.

b. Time Fire.

Table II. Timed Fire—Target L

Range (yards)	Time	Shots
15	2 minutes and 30 seconds_____	5
25	_____do_____	5

c. Sustained Fire.

Table III. Sustained Fire—Target L

Range (yards)	Time (seconds)			Shots
	Automatic pistol	Revolver, cal. 45	Revolver, cal. 38, 2-inch barrel	
15	12	15	18	5
25	15	18	20	5

d. Quick Fire.

Table IV. Quick Fire—Target E—Bobbing

Range (yards)	Time	Shots
*25	3 seconds per shot-----	5

*Fire twice for cal. .22 firing (10 rds. total); fire once for cal. .45 firing (5 rds. total).

98. RECORD PRACTICE

The following tables prescribe the firing in record practice to be fired from the standing position and the order to be followed by the individual firer. The procedure is as in instruction practice.

a. Timed Fire.

Table V. Timed Fire—Target L

Range (yards)	Time	Shots
*25	2 minutes and 30 seconds-----	5

*Fire twice for 1 score (10 rds. total).

b. Sustained Fire.

Table VI. Sustained Fire—Target L

Range (yards)	Time (seconds)			Shots
	Automatic pistol	Revolver, cal. .45	Revolver, cal. .38, 2-inch barrel	
*15	12	15	18	5
*25	15	18	20	5

*Fire twice for each score (20 rds. total).

c. Quick Fire.

Table VII. Quick Fire—Target E—Bobbing

Range (yards)	Time	Shots
*25	3 seconds per shot-----	5

*Fire twice for 1 score (10 rds. total).

99. SCORING AND CLASSIFICATION

a. The firer's individual score is equal to the total number of points made on all targets. A hit on the E target (bobbing) is evaluated as 5 points and the value of a hit on the L target is determined by its location. The maximum possible scores are: instruction practice, 325; record practice, 350.

b. Individual classification and minimum scores required for qualification in dismounted pistol and revolver marksmanship for each individual author-

ized or required to complete record practice are as follows:

	Points	
	Pistol	Revolver
Pistol expert.....	280	285
Pistol sharpshooter.....	245	250
Pistol marksman.....	210	215

Section IV. FAMILIARIZATION COURSE

100. GENERAL

AR 370-5 prescribes details as to the personnel who will fire familiarization courses.

101. PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION

All persons authorized or required to fire the automatic pistol, caliber .45, for familiarization will be given 4 hours preliminary instruction to include the following:

- a.* Capabilities and limitations.
- b.* Operation (including immediate action) and mechanical training.
- c.* Care and cleaning.
- d.* Preliminary marksmanship.

102. AMMUNITION ALLOWANCE

Twenty-five rounds are authorized per individual.

103. FIRING TABLE

Target E—Bobbing

Range (yards)	Time (seconds)	Rounds	Position
15	No limit-----	10	Standing.
15	3 seconds per shot---	15	Do.

Section V. RANGE PRACTICE

104. GENERAL

a. Phases. Range practice is initiated immediately after completion of the preparatory marksmanship training. Range practice is divided into two parts—instruction practice and record practice.

b. Sequence of Practice. Instruction practice will be completely prior to the commencement of record practice. When record practice is once begun by an individual, it must be completed before he is permitted to undertake any other practice. However, when the time allotted to range practice is limited, the officer in charge of firing may authorize record firing on the same day as instruction practice.

c. Range Personnel.

- (1) *Officer in charge of firing.* An officer in charge of firing will be designated by the responsible commander. It is desirable that he be the senior officer of the largest organization occupying the range. The officer in charge of firing or his assistant will be present during all firing and will be in charge of the practice and safety precautions on the range.

- (2) *Range officer.* The range officer* is appointed by the appropriate commander and is responsible to the latter for maintaining and assigning ranges, designating danger zones, and closing roads leading into danger zones. The range officer makes timely arrangements for material and labor to place the ranges in proper condition for range practice. He supervises all necessary repairs. When necessary he provides range guards and instructs them in the methods to be used for the protection of life and property within the danger area.
- (3) *Range noncommissioned officer.* A non-commissioned officer may be detailed by the appropriate commander to assist the range officer in the maintenance of the range.
- (4) *Target details.* Commanders of organizations firing will provide such detail of officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates as may be necessary to supervise, operate, and mark the targets used by their organizations.

105. INSTRUCTION PRACTICE

a. *Range Practice.*

- (1) The object of range practice is to teach the individual to apply with a loaded pistol or revolver the principles of good shooting that have been learned during preparatory exercises.
- (2) Each individual, while firing, must have a coach to correct his errors.

- (3) Slow-fire practice should be conducted until the person receiving instruction thoroughly understands the principles of good shooting.
- (4) Timed-fire practice is a step in pistol and revolver marksmanship training that leads from slow fire, without any time limit, to sustained fire, with a short time limit. It requires the firer to aim and fire in a moderate amount of time.
- (5) When sustained fire and quick fire are first taken up, the time limit should be extended a few seconds. The time should then be reduced gradually until the scores are being fired in the time prescribed for record practice.

b. Dummy Cartridges.

- (1) Dummy cartridges are of great value in teaching both slow and rapid fire.
- (2) *Dummy cartridges must not be used except on the firing line of the pistol range.* The same precautions are observed as in using service ammunition.

c. Slow Fire.

- (1) The coach stands on the left side of the firer in such a position as to be able to observe the latter's trigger finger, his grip, his eye, and his position. It is the duty of the coach to correct all errors. The coach fills the magazines for the firer and hands them to him. At the beginning of range practice, the magazines should be filled partly with service ammunition and partly with dummy cartridges. The firer must not

know how many dummy cartridges are in the magazine or the order in which they are packed. This procedure is also applicable to practice with the revolver.

- (2) The object of placing dummy cartridges in the magazine is to show the coach whether or not the individual under instruction is squeezing the trigger correctly and, in case of an improper trigger squeeze, to bring the fact forcibly to the attention of the firer himself. When a loaded cartridge is fired, the flinch is often masked by the recoil of the pistol and the firer is not conscious of having flinched. When the hammer falls on a dummy cartridge which the firer thinks is a ball cartridge, the sudden stiffening of the muscles and the thrusting forward of the hand to meet the shock that does not come are apparent to everybody in the vicinity, including the firer himself. Mixing dummy cartridges with service ammunition causes the firer to make a determined effort to press the trigger properly for all shots.
- (3) The firing of scores with dummy cartridges and service ammunition should not be confined to the early stages of training. It is advisable to conduct practice of this kind each day during the entire period of instruction practice. Many expert pistol shots use this form of practice in training for competitions. If dummy cartridges are not available, the loading of a dummy cartridge can be simulated by using the pistol as a

single loader. The coach, requiring the firer to avert his head and eyes, will load or simulate loading a dummy cartridge into the chamber.

- (4) Upon beginning range practice, each man receives instruction as indicated in following subparagraphs. Once he has received this instruction, it is usually not necessary to repeat it during subsequent periods of range practice.

- (a) Explain the method of grasping the piece.
- (b) Show the amount of force used in gripping the stock by grasping the pupil's hand, saying: "This is too tight a grip" (gripping his hand very tightly); "This is too loose a grip" (gripping his hand loosely); and "This is the right amount of force to use in gripping the stock" (gripping his hand with the firm but comfortable grip that should be used in shooting).
- (c) Explain and demonstrate the position of the body, the feet, and the arm, and have the pupil assume this position.
- (d) Explain the proper method of aiming.
- (e) Explain that any man can aim and hold well enough for a good score. Require the pupil to assume the proper position and aim at the target with an empty pistol (without attempting to squeeze the trigger) to see how long he can hold the sights on or near the bull's-eye. Explain to him that aiming at the target with an empty

gun demonstrates the point at which his bullets will strike provided he presses the trigger properly.

- (f) Explain the proper method of squeezing the trigger.
- (g) Require the pupil to aim at the target with an empty pistol and then press the trigger for him several times as described in *d*, below, directing the pupil to call the shot each time the hammer falls (fig. 46).
- (h) Require the pupil to aim at the target with a loaded pistol and then press the trigger for him as described in *d*, below, directing him to call the shot each time the piece is fired. Fire a score of five shots in this way.
- (i) Require the pupil to fire a score of five shots squeezing the trigger himself to see if he can do it properly and make as good a score as that made when the coach squeezed the trigger.

d. Squeezing Trigger. One method of showing the man under instruction how to squeeze the trigger properly is to have him hold and aim the pistol while the coach squeezes the trigger. This is done in the following manner:

- (1) The coach demonstrates to the pupil the value of correct trigger squeeze by placing his hands in the position shown in figure 46 or 47 and pressing with his left thumb on the end of the pupil's trigger finger. The coach cautions the pupil neither to assist

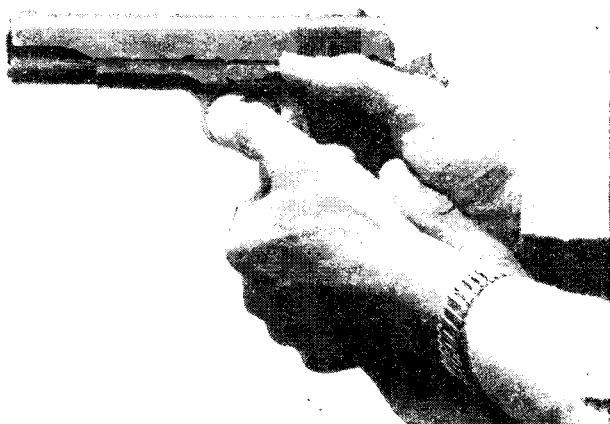


Figure 46. Coach applies pressure to trigger finger of pupil firing the automatic pistol.



Figure 47. Coach applies pressure to trigger finger of pupil firing the revolver.

nor resist the pressure, but to devote his whole attention to his aim and hold.

- (2) The coach must be careful to apply a slow, steady pressure to the finger of the pupil and, at the same time, not interfere with his aim. As a rule, 5 to 10 seconds are required for the coach to apply sufficient pressure on the pupil's finger to fire the pistol.
- (3) When squeezing the trigger for a pupil as described above, the coach should hold his head well to the rear to keep from having his left ear too near the muzzle of the piece.
- (4) If the firer shows a tendency to apply the last part of the squeeze himself by giving the trigger a sudden pressure, he is directed to place his finger below the trigger guard, and the coach applies the pressure directly to the trigger instead of through the finger of the man under instruction.

e. Calling Shot. Individuals should be required to call each shot in slow and timed fire. If the firer does not call the shot immediately after firing, the coach directs him to do so.

f. Coaching Timed Fire.

- (1) The firing of scores with dummy cartridges and service ammunition mixed is a very valuable form of timed-fire practice. The coach fills the magazine in such a way that the firer cannot know the order in which the cartridges are placed.
- (2) The coach must watch the firer closely and, each time he is seen to flinch, whether on a

loaded or a dummy cartridge, the coach should caution him.

- (3) When the hammer falls on a dummy cartridge, the firer grasps the slide with his left hand, pulls it fully back, and releases it. This ejects the dummy and loads another cartridge. The time limit must be extended to compensate for the time lost in ejecting the dummy cartridges. *Thirty seconds additional time will be allowed for each dummy cartridge.* When the revolver is used and the hammer falls on a dummy cartridge, the firer simply cocks his weapon and resumes the aiming position.

g. Coaching Sustained Fire and Quick Fire. The use of dummy cartridges and the coaching methods are the same in sustained fire and quick fire as in timed fire.

h. Continued Use of Dummy Cartridges. The occasional use of dummy cartridges in timed fire, sustained fire, and quick fire should be continued throughout the entire period of instruction practice.

106. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS ON THE RANGE

a. Never place a loaded magazine in the automatic pistol nor load the revolver until you have taken your place at the firing point.

b. Always remove the magazine and unload the pistol before leaving the firing point.

c. Always hold the loaded pistol at the position of raise pistol, except while aiming. *If the firer becomes arm-weary, the pistol may be transferred to*

the other hand, keeping the weapon in the position of raised pistol.

d. When firing ceases temporarily, lock the piece and hold it at raise pistol. Do not assume any position except raise pistol without first removing the magazine and unloading.

e. If one or more cartridges remain unfired at the end of a timed-fire, sustained-fire, or quick-fire score, remove the magazine and unload immediately.

f. The range will be kept thoroughly policed at all times. The officer in charge of firing will inspect to insure that empty cartridge cases and unfired rounds are separated from each other and from all trash. Further, he will insure that all empty cartridge cases and unfired rounds are turned in to the range or supply officer immediately upon completion of the day's firing.

107. RANGE ORGANIZATION

a. The work on the range should be so organized that no one is idle for any length of time. A good arrangement is four or six orders per target. It should never be necessary to assign more than six orders. If there is not a sufficient number of targets to allow this, the extra men should remain off the range and be given other instruction.

b. To achieve maximum utilization of facilities and to keep all men fully occupied, the rifle and pistol range may be used simultaneously. To do so, a line of pistol targets is provided about 50 yards to either or both flanks of the rifle range, so arranged that the firing points of both ranges are on one line. The pistol targets may be placed on the ground in-

stead of in pits. The bobbing targets are arranged to revolve on their own axis and are operated from behind the firing-line by means of cords. When the targets are to be marked, the whole line ceases firing, unloads pistols, and moves up to the targets to record the hits and paste patches over the shot holes. In slow fire and timed fire, the coach can keep the firer informed as to the location of his hits by use of field glasses.

c. When the time is short and range facilities and proper supervision permit, one group may fire on the rifle range while the other is firing on the pistol range. As the men complete a score with the rifle, they move to the pistol range and their places at the rifle firing point are filled by men who have completed a score of pistol firing. As soon as all men present have completed their scores with the rifle, the entire group moves back to the next firing point (moving the pistol targets if necessary) and continue as before with the alternate rifle and pistol firing.

d. The pistol targets may be placed so that the line of fire is at right angles to the line of fire of the rifle range if the terrain permits. When it is not practicable to have pistol firing and rifle firing at the same time, other means will be adopted to keep the men occupied while they are not actually firing or coaching.

e. Firing at both instruction practice and record practice is conducted in the following manner:

(1) *Slow fire (L target).*

(a) *On firing line.*

1. One firer only will be assigned to a target in each order.

2. When all firers are in their proper positions on the firing line, the officer in charge commands: **LOAD, SLOW FIRE, COMMENCE FIRING.** At the latter command the safety is disengaged and the prescribed number of shots are fired at the target. At the conclusion of firing he commands: **CEASE FIRING, UNLOAD.** No shots will be fired after **FIRING.**
 3. As the value of each shot is signaled, the scorer announces, in a tone sufficiently loud to be heard by the firer, the firer's name, the number of the shot, and the value of the hit. He then records the value of the hit on the score card.
 4. Whenever a target is marked and the firer assigned to that target has not fired, the scorer will notify the officer in charge of firing.
 5. When a shot is fired on the wrong target, a miss will not be scored until the target to which the firer is assigned has been withdrawn and the miss has been signaled from the pit.
 6. When targets are not operated from a pit, the method of conducting slow fire will be modified as necessary.
- (b) *In pit.*
1. When a shot is fired on a target, it is withdrawn. A spotter is then placed in the shot hole. The previous shot hole, if any, is pasted, and the target is run up,

and the value of the last shot is indicated by a pointer directed at the proper numeral in the vertical margins of the target.

2. When a target frame is used as a counter-weight for a double sliding target, the blank side of the frame will be toward the firing line.

(2) *Timed fire (L target).*

(a) *On firing line.*

1. One firer only will be assigned to a target in each order.
2. When all is ready in the pit, a red flag is displayed at the center target. At that signal the officer in charge of the firing line commands: **LOAD.** Pistols (revolvers) are loaded.
3. The officer in charge of the firing line then commands: **READY ON THE RIGHT, READY ON THE LEFT.** Any firer who is not ready calls out, "Not ready on No. ____."
4. All being ready on the firing line, the officer in charge commands: **READY ON THE FIRING LINE.** The safety on each weapon is disengaged and the firers remain at raise pistol. The telephone orderly at the control telephone notifies the pit, "Ready on the firing line."
5. The flag at the center target is waved and then withdrawn. Five seconds after the flag is withdrawn the targets appear, remain fully exposed for the prescribed period of time, and are then withdrawn.

Each firer aims at his target as soon as it appears and fires, or attempts to fire, the prescribed number of shots. If a firer fails to fire at all, he will be given another opportunity to fire, but if he fires any shots, the score must stand as his record. He will not be permitted to repeat his score on the claim that he was not ready.

6. As soon as the targets are withdrawn, the officer in charge commands: **UNLOAD**. Men remain on the firing line until they are ordered off by the officer in charge of firing.
7. As the value of each shot is indicated from the pits, it is announced by the scorer at the firing line. For example, a score of 5 shots is announced as follows as each shot is marked: Target 10-1 ten, 2 tens; 1 eight, 2 eights; 1 miss. The scorer notes these values on a piece of paper and watches the target as he calls the shot. After marking is finished, he counts the number of shots marked, and if there are more than the prescribed number, he calls "Remark No. ____." If the correct number of shots have been marked, he enters the individual value of each hit and the total value of all hits on the firer's score card.
8. When targets are not operated from a pit, the method of conducting timed fire will be modified as follows:

- (a) After the command **READY ON THE FIRING LINE** has been given by the officer in charge of firing, the safety on each weapon is disengaged and the firers remain at raise pistol. The officer in charge of the firing line then commands: **COMMENCE FIRING**. At the command **FIRING**, each firer aims at his target and fires, or attempts to fire, the prescribed number of shots.
 - (b) The time is regulated by the officer in charge of the firing line.
 - (c) The officer in charge of the firing line commands: **CEASE FIRING**, so as to give **FIRING** at the exact instant that the prescribed time expires. No shots will be fired after **FIRING**. A short blast of the whistle may be substituted for the latter command.
 - (d) Other modifications may be made as are necessary.
- (b) *In pit.*
1. The time is regulated by the officer in charge of the pit.
 2. When all is ready in the pit, the targets are fully withdrawn and a red flag is displayed at the center target.
 3. When the message is received that the firing line is ready, the red flag at the center target is waved and withdrawn, and the command **READY** is given to the pit details.

4. Five seconds after the red flag is withdrawn, the targets are run up by command or signal, left fully exposed for the prescribed period of time, and then withdrawn.
 5. The men in the pit detail examine the targets and put spotters in the shot holes. The targets are then raised and marked.
 6. The targets are left up for about 1 minute after being marked, are then withdrawn, pasted, and made ready for another score. They may be left up until ordered pasted by the officer in charge of the firing line.
 7. If more than the maximum number of prescribed hits are found on any target, it will not be marked unless all of the hits have the same value. The officer in charge of the firing line will be notified of the fact by telephone.
- (3) *Sustained fire (L targets)*. Sustained fire is conducted in the same manner as timed fire, the only difference being in the shorter period of time allowed for the firing of the former.
- (4) *Quick fire (E target)*.
- (a) One firer only will be assigned to a target in each order.
 - (b) When all firers are in their proper positions on the firing line, the officer in charge of the firing line has the target

operators turn the edges of the **E** targets toward the firers. He then commands: **LOAD.**

- (c) The officer in charge of the firing line then calls: **READY ON THE RIGHT, READY ON THE LEFT.** Any firer who is not ready calls out, "Not ready on No. ____."
- (d) All being ready on the firing line, the officer in charge commands: **READY ON THE FIRING LINE.** The safety on each weapon is disengaged and the firers remain at raise pistol.
- (e) The officer in charge of the firing line then signals for the targets to be exposed to the firers. As soon as the front of the targets begin to turn toward the firers they aim at the target and fire, or attempt to fire, one shot. Pistols are returned to raise pistol as soon as the one shot is fired or the edge of the targets are again turned toward the firers.
- (f) The officer in charge of the firing line signals a second time to cause the edge of the targets to be turned toward the firers when the targets have been exposed the correct length of time. After a uniform interval of several seconds he again signals for the targets to be exposed. This procedure is continued until the targets have been exposed the required number of times. Each time the targets are exposed firers aim and fire one shot and return to raise pistol immediately there-

after. The officer in charge of firing then commands: UNLOAD. Men remain on the firing line until they are ordered off by the officer in charge of firing.

- (g) On orders from the officer in charge of the firing line, firers and scorers move to the targets to count the number of hits on each. The scorers announce the number of hits on each target, in a tone sufficiently loud to be heard by the firer and make the correct entry on the score card.
- (h) Upon the conclusion of the scoring the officer in charge of firing directs that the targets be pasted and made ready for another score.
- (i) If more than the maximum number of prescribed hits are found on any target, the firer will be credited with only the number fired, which will not exceed the number prescribed.

108. TARGET DETAILS

a. If available, one commissioned officer is assigned to each two targets. When it is impracticable to assign one officer to each two targets in the pit, an officer will be assigned to supervise the working and scoring of not to exceed four targets. When pit records are prescribed, the officer will take up and sign each score card as soon as a complete score is recorded.

b. One noncommissioned officer is assigned each target to direct and supervise the detail marking and

pasting the target. When pit record cards are prescribed, the noncommissioned officer in charge of each target will enter each score on the pit record card and turn it over to the officer in charge of his target. This noncommissioned officer will be selected, except at a one-company post, from an organization other than the one firing on the target which he supervises. When the post is garrisoned by a single company and it is impossible to detail noncommissioned officers of other companies to supervise the marking and scoring, those duties are performed by the noncommissioned officers of the firing company.

c. One or two privates operate, mark, and paste each target.

d. When the targets are not placed in pits, target details may be reduced to one commissioned officer for each four targets, one noncommissioned officer for not to exceed each two targets, and one private to each target.

e. The noncommissioned officer examines the target after each score is fired, enters the score on the score card, and signs thereon his initials. He directs the private to paste the target after the score is recorded and marked and examines the target to see that no shot holes are left unpasted.

109. REGULATIONS GOVERNING RECORD PRACTICE

a. Coaching.

- (1) Coaching is permitted during record practice in the period for which no additional compensation for arms qualification is au-

thorized. The coach may not touch the person or the weapon of the firer. Each firer must observe the location of his own hits.

- (2) When additional compensation for arms qualification is authorized, coaching of any nature, after any firer takes his place in the firing point is prohibited. No person may render or attempt to render the firer any assistance while he is taking his position or after he has taken his position at the firing point. Each firer must observe the location of his own hits.

b. Shelter for Firer. Sheds or shelter for the firer are not permitted on any range.

c. Cleaning. Cleaning is permitted only between scores.

d. Gloves. A glove may be worn on either or both hands.

e. Weapons Loaded on Command. Weapons are not loaded except by command or until position for firing has been taken.

f. Shots Cutting Edge of Bull's-Eye or Lines. Any shot cutting the edge of the figure or bull's-eye is signaled and recorded as a hit in the figure or the bull's-eye. Because the limiting line of each division of the target is the outer edge of the line separating it from the exterior division, a shot touching this line is signaled and recorded as a hit in the higher division.

g. Slow-Fire Score Interrupted. If a slow-fire score is interrupted through no fault of the person firing, the unfired shots necessary to complete the score are fired at the first opportunity thereafter.

h. Misses. In all firing, before a miss is recorded, the target is examined carefully by an officer.

i. Accidental Discharges. All shots fired by the firer when it is his turn to fire, the target is ready, and he has taken his place on the firing line, are considered in his score even if his piece is not directed toward the target or is accidentally discharged.

j. Firing on Wrong Target. Shots fired upon the wrong target are entered as misses upon the score of the individual firing, no matter what the value of the hits upon the wrong target may be. In rapid fire, the individual at fault is credited only with such hits as he may have made on his own target.

k. Two Shots on Same Target. In slow fire, if two shots strike a target at the same time or nearly the same time, and if one of these shots was fired from the firing point assigned to that target, the hit having the highest of the two values is entered on the soldier's score and no record is made of the other hit.

l. Withdrawing Target Prematurely. In slow fire, if the target is withdrawn from the firing position just as the shot is fired, the scorer at that firing point at once reports the fact to the officer in charge of the scoring on that target. That officer investigates to see if the case is as represented. Being satisfied that such is the case, he directs that the shot be not considered and that the individual fire another shot.

m. Misfires. In case of a misfire in timed fire, sustained fire, or quick fire, the soldier ceases firing and takes the position of raise pistol. In timed fire, the target is not marked and the score is continued after the defective cartridge has been replaced.

In sustained fire, the target is not marked and the score is repeated. In quick fire, the score is continued after the defective cartridge has been replaced.

n. Unused Cartridges in Timed Fire and Sustained Fire. Each unfired cartridge is recorded as a miss.

o. Disabled Pistol. If, during the firing of a timed-, sustained-, or quick-fire score, the pistol becomes disabled through no fault of the firer, the procedure outlined in subparagraph *m* above is followed.

p. More Than Five Shots in Timed Fire or Sustained Fire. When a target has more than five hits in timed fire or sustained fire, the target is not marked except when all the hits have the same value. In this event, the target is marked and the firer given that value for each shot fired by him.

q. Score Cards and Scoring.

- (1) A score card will be kept at the firing point. Entries on all score cards will be made in ink or with indelible pencil. No alteration or correction will be made on the card except by the organization commander or officer scorer in the pit, who will initial each alteration or correction made. The cards at the firing point will be filled out as shown in figure 48, Score Card, Record Practice.
- (2) Likewise, when firing is being conducted for compensation for qualifications in arms, the scores of each firing point will be kept by a noncommissioned officer of some organization other than that firing on the target to which he is assigned. If this is not pos-

SCORE CARD
PISTOL (Dismounted) PRACTICE
 RECORD PRACTICE OF

LAST NAME—FIRST NAME—MIDDLE INITIAL

Davis, Louis W.

ARMY SERIAL No.	GRADE	COMPANY	REGIMENT
6371627	SFC.	D	17th

RANGE	TIME	ROUNDS	SCORES	RANGE TOTALS	SCORER'S INITIALS
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TABLE V—TIMED FIRE—TARGET L

25 YDS.	2 MIN. 30 SEC.	10	10	10	9	8	10	47	EPR
			10	8	7	9	8	42	EPR
			TOTAL						

TABLE VI—SUSTAINED FIRE—TARGET L

15 YDS.	PISTOL 12 SEC.	10	10	7	8	9	8	42	EPR
	REVOLVER 15 SEC.		7	8	9	9	10	43	EPR
25 YDS.	PISTOL 15 SEC.	10	10	7	8	8	9	42	EPR
	REVOLVER 20 SEC.		9	10	9	8	8	44	EPR
TOTAL								171	

TABLE VII—QUICK FIRE—TARGET E—BOBBING

TABLE VII—QUICK FIRE TARGETS—E—LOADING									
25 YDS.	3 SEC. PER SHOT	10	5	5	5	5	5	25	EPR
			5	5	5	5	0	20	EPR
TOTAL								45	
GRAND TOTAL								305	

CLASSIFICATION

Expert

CERTIFIED CORRECT

Warren D. Black, Capt

DATE

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Figure 48. Score card, record practice.

sible, company officers will exercise care to insure correct scoring. As soon as a score is completed, the score card will be signed by the scorer, taken up and signed by the officer supervising the scoring, and turned over to the firer's organization commander. Except when required for entering new scores on the range, score cards will be retained in the personal possession of the organization commander.

- (3) In the pit, the officer keeps the scores for the targets to which he is assigned. As soon as a score is completed, he signs the score card. He turns over cards to the organization commander at the end of the day's firing or at such times as requested.
- (4) Upon completion of record firing, and after the qualification order is issued, all score cards in his possession will be destroyed by the organization commander.
- (5) For qualification firing with the revolver, colt, 2-inch barrel, the same score card will be used, keeping in mind that the weapon is fired at 20 yards instead of 25 yards, and that the time allowance in sustained fire is not the same as the automatic pistol or the revolver, caliber .45.

Section VI. KNOWN DISTANCE TARGETS AND RANGES

110. TARGETS

a. Target E. Target E is a drab silhouette about the height of a soldier in a kneeling position made

of bookbinder's board or other similar material (fig. 49). Hits are valued at 5. Any shot cutting the edge of the target is a hit.

b. Target E, Bobbing. Target E bobbing, is so arranged as to be fully exposed to the firer for a limited time; edge of target is toward firer when target is not exposed (fig. 50).

c. Target L. Target L is a rectangle 6 feet high and 4 feet wide, with black circular bull's-eye 5 inches in diameter and seven outer rings (fig. 51). Value of hits in bull's-eye is 10. Numbers on the side of the target are used for diskings when scoring is done in the pits. The diameter of each ring and the value of hits are as follows:

Diameter	Value of hit
8½ inches.....	9
12 inches.....	8
15½ inches.....	7
19 inches.....	6
22½ inches.....	5
26 inches.....	4
46 inches.....	3
Outer, remainder of target.....	2

d. Small-Bore Targets. No specific targets are prescribed for small-bore practice with the pistol and any suitable targets may be used. The following targets issued by the Ordnance Department are suitable and may be used: Rifle—SB-A-2, SB-A-3, and SB-B-5.

111. RANGES

a. General. Class A target ranges for the rifle, as described in FM 23-5, may be used for pistol practice. The pistol target L may be placed on the sliding target carriage for slow, timed, and sustained fire. Bobbing targets are not ordinarily placed in

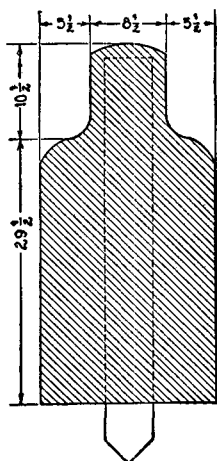


Figure 49. Target E.

the pits of rifle ranges, but are set up nearby. If sufficient space is available, an area other than rifle ranges is used for pistol practice.

b. Rules for Selection. As the nature and extent of the ground available for pistol practice and also the general climatic conditions are often widely dissimilar at different military posts, it is impossible to prescribe any particular rules governing the selection of ranges. Only certain general conditions may be expressed to which ranges should be made to conform.

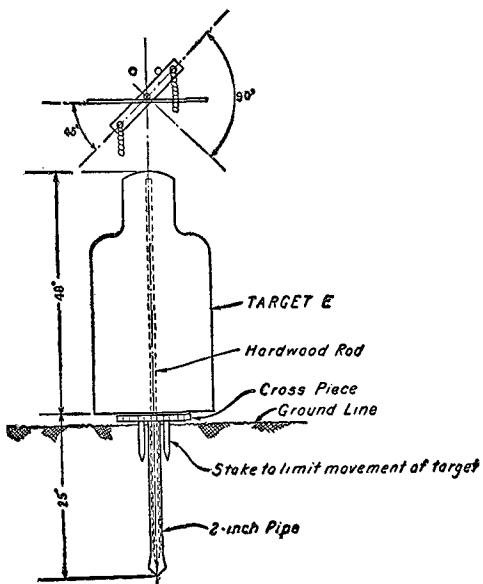


Figure 50. Target E, bobbing.

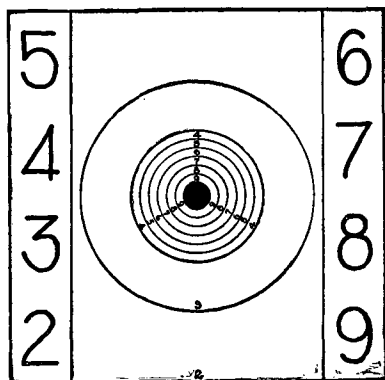


Figure 51. Pistol target L; 6 feet high and 4 feet wide.

c. Safety Necessary. For posts situated in thickly settled localities where the extent of military reservation is limited, the first condition to be fulfilled is that of safety for those living or working near, or passing by the range. This requirement can be secured by selecting ground where a natural butt is available or by making an artificial butt sufficiently extensive to stop wild shots. For complete safety, roads, buildings, or cultivated ground should not be nearer than 300 yards to either flank of the range, nor nearer than 1,600 yards to its rear.

d. Direction of the Range. If practicable a range should be located so that the direction of firing is toward or slightly to the east of north. Such location gives a good light on the face of the targets during the greater part of the day. However, safety and suitable ground are more important than direction.

e. Best Ground for Range. Smooth, level ground or ground with only a very moderate slope is best adapted for a range. The target should be on the same level with the firer or only slightly above him, but should not be below.

f. Size of Range. The size of the range is determined by its plan and by the number of troops that will fire on it at the same time.

112. PRINCIPLES GOVERNING CONSTRUCTION

a. Intervals Between Targets. Intervals between targets are usually equal to the width of the targets themselves. When the necessity exists for as many targets as possible in a limited space, this interval

may be reduced. Bobbing targets should be placed a minimum of 5 yards apart.

b. Protection for Markers. When pits are not used, markers remain in rear of the firing line except during cessation of fire when their duties require them to move to the targets.

c. Artificial Butts. If an artificial butt is constructed as a bullet stop, it should be of earth not less than 30 feet high with a slope of not less than 45° . It should extend about 5 yards beyond the outside targets and should be placed as close behind the targets as possible. The slope should be sodded.

d. Hills as Butts. A natural hill to form an effective butt should have a slope of not less than 45° . If originally more gradual it should be cut into steps, the face of each step having that slope.

e. Number of Targets. Each target should be designated by a number.

f. Measuring Range. The range should be carefully measured and marked with a stake in front of each target at each firing point. The stakes should be about 12 inches above the ground and painted white. These stakes then designate the firing points for the different targets at the different distances. Particular care should be taken that each stake thus placed is at right angles to the face of its own target.

g. Danger Signals. One or more danger signals are placed near the range to warn passersby when firing is in progress. They should be placed on the roads or on the crest of the hill where they can be plainly seen by those passing.

Section VII. SMALL-BORE PRACTICE

113. GENERAL

Where facilities and equipment permit, all individuals who have satisfactorily passed the examination on preparatory exercises should be advanced to small-bore practice before taking up range practice. There is no recoil or loud report to induce nervousness or flinching, and the soldier soon learns that he can make good scores if he observes the methods and precautions in which he has been instructed. Small-bore practice is not only valuable to the beginner but it affords to the good shot a means of retaining his efficiency.

114. OBJECT

The object of small-bore practice is to provide a form of marksmanship training with the caliber .22 pistol and ammunition which represents the application of the principles taught in the preparatory exercises. Small-bore practice provides an excellent means of improving the standard of shooting in organizations and sustaining interest in marksmanship. Every effort should be made by all organizations to fire the small-bore course prior to regular marksmanship training. The firing of this course enables the organization commander to visualize the state of training of his command and to concentrate his efforts on the training of those who are most deficient.

115. CONTINUOUS PRACTICE

Small-bore practice should be carried on throughout the year subject to such limitations as may be

imposed by available ammunition and range facilities. All persons who have never been properly instructed in shooting methods prescribed herein should be given a thorough course of preparatory instruction before being permitted to fire on the small-bore range. All small-bore practice is organized and supervised in accordance with the methods of instruction as prescribed in this manual.

116. SMALL-BORE PRACTICE COURSE

Prior to range firing, an instruction course and a record course, similar to those prescribed in paragraphs 97 and 98, will be fired with the caliber .22 pistol by each individual. No reports of the results of small-bore practice are required but the firing record of individuals should be posted in order to stimulate interest and competition among the men of the organizations.

117. ADDITIONAL PRACTICE

In addition to the practice course indicated in paragraph 116, small-bore practice should be carried on throughout the year. The amount and details of the practice are left to the discretion of the organization commander. Varied targets such as tin cans, bottles, pendulums, and moving targets stimulate interest. Matches between individuals and teams of the same or different units should be promoted.

CHAPTER 2

COMBAT FIRING

Section I. GENERAL

118. GENERAL

a. Definition. Combat firing with hand weapons is range practice conducted under conditions which approximate those of combat as nearly as practicable.

b. Objective. The objective of instruction and practice in combat firing is to develop proficiency of the individual in firing the pistol or revolver quickly and accurately under combat conditions. In order to attain this objective, training in the positions and simulated firing exercises should be carried on throughout the year.

c. Scope.

- (1) Combat firing includes instruction and practice in positions, further application of principles learned in basic marksmanship and range firing, for all personnel armed with the automatic pistol and the revolver, caliber .45.
- (2) For personnel armed with the revolver, Colt, caliber .38 2-inch barrel, there is a practical qualification course which will be fired in lieu of a combat course.

d. Prior Training Requirements.

- (1) Individuals undertaking the course of instruction in combat firing should have first

completed all phases of training prescribed herein for preparatory marksmanship, practice firing, and record firing.

- (2) Training in marksmanship, including attendant range firing periods, is conducted under conditions which are advantageous to the firer. Distracting influences such as uncertain footing, unsteady targets, or time limitations, are minimized in order that the soldier may learn the principles of good marksmanship and develop proficiency in their practice. Firing in combat is vastly different from firing on a well-constructed range at a fixed target which cannot return the fire. Within the limits of safety and common sense, combat firing should duplicate for the soldier the difficulties he is apt to encounter when firing at an armed enemy in battle. It is obviously impracticable to attempt to reproduce exactly combat conditions on any range, particularly the mental and physical tension and reactions of the individual under fire. However, thorough instruction and properly supervised combat firing will develop the soldier's ability to fire instinctively, accurately, and quickly.

119. GRASPING THE WEAPON

a. One-Hand Grip. The manner of grasping the revolver or pistol described in paragraph 88 is also applicable to combat firing.

b. Two-Hand Grip. Use of the two-hand grip enables the firer to support the one-hand grip thereby

attaining more consistent accuracy. The two-hand grip is as follows: First, the weapon is grasped in the right hand in the usual manner. The butt of the weapon, still grasped in the right hand, is then seated firmly in the palm of the left hand. The fingers and thumb of the left hand are then closed over the right hand in a manner that will provide maximum support (fig. 52). The two-hand grip should duplicate as nearly as possible the support which is provided when an automobile hood, fence post, or other object is utilized as a rest during combat.

120. POSITIONS

a. Prone. The soldier lies as flat as possible on the ground with legs apart and heels down in the same manner as when firing the rifle. The head and

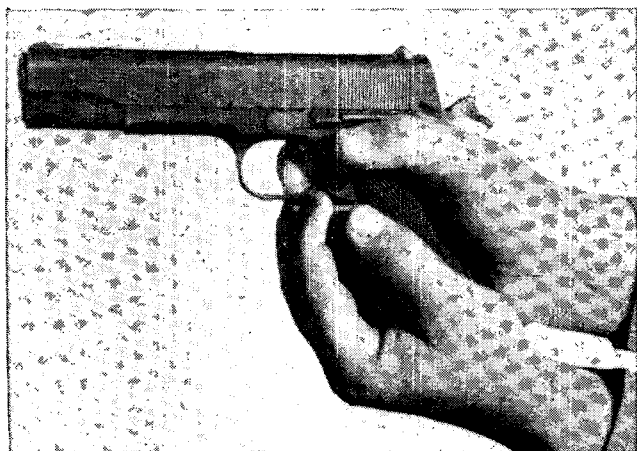


Figure 52. The two-hand grip.



Figure 53. Prone position; two-hand grip.

body are on a line with the target toward which both arms are fully extended with the pistol grasped in the two-hand grip (fig. 53). The prone position is employed when firing at a range of 50 yards or more.

b. Kneeling. The kneeling position is most advantageously employed at ranges of 25 to 50 yards. It is similar to the kneeling position used when firing the rifle. The firer kneels on the right knee and rests his left upper arm on the raised left knee with the elbow projecting beyond the knee. The butt of the pistol, grasped in the right hand, is then seated in



Figure 54. Kneeling position, two-hand grip.

the palm of the left hand and the two-hand grip assumed (fig. 54). Men who shoot left handed may reverse the position.

c. Standing. In the standing position, the body is in a forward crouch with the knees flexed and the trunk bent forward from the hips (fig. 55). The feet are placed naturally in a position which will allow another step toward the target. At all times the body should be maintained in a comfortably balanced position facilitating rapid movement in any direction. The standing position is used when engaging targets at ranges of about 15 yards, particularly surprise targets.

d. Ready Position. In the ready position, the pistol is grasped in the right hand in the usual manner. The gun arm is flexed with the forearm in a horizontal position. The upper arm is held close to the body with the elbow resting comfortably against the hip bone.

121. COORDINATION OF MOVEMENT

In combat firing it is essential that the individual have instant coordination between the eyes, ears, brain, and muscles. Immediately upon perceiving or suspecting a target, he must assume the best position indicated by the situation and aim and fire, or be prepared to fire. The firer must shoot quickly and instinctively without the deliberate use of sights, except at the longer ranges of 25 to 50 yards.

a. Prone and Kneeling. When in the ready position and a target appears at ranges over 25 yards, the firer assumes the prone or kneeling position as if he were using the rifle. At ranges of 50 yards or more, accurate fire can be delivered by employing the prone position and the two-hand grip to facilitate sighting and aiming. At ranges 25 to 50 yards, the kneeling position provides additional support necessary to fire rapidly and accurately.

b. Standing.

- (1) The standing position is the position most frequently used in combat, consequently, the one to which the greatest amount of practice should be given. When standing or walking with the pistol held in the ready position, the firer takes an additional step toward targets appearing at ranges of less

than 25 yards. Simultaneously, he thrusts the pistol toward the target as if he were pointing his finger in accusation (fig. 55). The first shot may be fired as the gun arm is being extended. The second shot is fired with the arm fully extended and the wrist and elbow locked, with the only pivot point being the shoulder. Despite the omission



Figure 55. Crouch standing position.

of careful aiming, a reasonable amount of practice will develop accuracy in engaging targets at short ranges.

- (2) To practice the position, the firer thrusts the pistol at various targets at short ranges. *His eyes are directed at the target only.* Holding the pistol in position, he then drops his eyes and determines how closely his sights are alined with the target. He then squeezes the trigger with a steadily increasing pressure and observes if his trigger squeeze moves the pistol out of alinement.

Section II. COMBAT-FIRING COURSE

122. COMBAT FIRING RANGE

a. Range. Combat firing is conducted on the standard pistol range and modified as described in paragraphs 123 through 136. A suitable combat firing range may also be improvised from the standard rifle or submachine gun ranges and, with appropriate consideration for safety and other pertinent factors, other ranges may be improvised according to local circumstances.

b. Firing Lines. Firing lines should be designated at about 50 yards, 25 yards, and 5 yards from the targets for prone, kneeling, and standing positions respectively. Safety factors will, in a measure, govern the distance of the firing line, for the standing position, from the line of targets.

c. Targets.

- (1) Standard silhouette targets (Target E) are used in dismounted combat firing and are

controlled either from the pits or from behind the firing line. Since the target represents the figure of a man kneeling, interest is stimulated if a human figure is painted thereon. The use of pits may prove to be more satisfactory. If there is a shortage of personnel or equipment, stationary E targets on stakes could be used and the firing line controlled by voice or whistle. Considerable latitude must be given the range officers and officers in charge of firing.

- (2) At least two targets, from 6 to 8 feet apart, should be prepared for each firing point. Each target should be independently controlled so that it may be hidden entirely from the firer's view or its edge turned toward him.

123. CONDUCT OF COMBAT FIRING

a. Preliminary. The object of combat firing is to familiarize the individual with positions not previously used and at the same time make the training more interesting and realistic. While it is intended that combat firing will be conducted without coaches, the officer in charge of firing should not hesitate to provide coaches for individuals who are in need of additional instruction (par. 105f).

b. Combat Firing Course (fig. 56).

- (1) *Prone.* The firing order is formed at the starting line in rear of the 50-yard firing line, with firers opposite their respective targets. Upon command, weapons are loaded with 6 rounds, locked, and held at

the ready position. The command 1. FORWARD, 2. MARCH, is given and the order moves forward at a walk. Upon arriving at the 50-yard firing line the command DOWN (fig. 53) is given and one target is exposed for 4 seconds. Two shots are fired at this target. At from 1- to 2-second intervals two more targets are successively exposed for 3 seconds each. One shot is fired at each target.

(2) *Kneeling.* Immediately upon completing the firing from the prone position and upon command, weapons are locked and the firing order advances. Upon reaching the 25-yard firing line the command KNEEL is given. The kneeling position (fig. 54) is taken and weapons unlocked. From 2 to 3 seconds after the command KNEEL is given one target will be exposed followed by a second target at from 1- to 2-second intervals. The targets will be exposed for 3 seconds. One shot is fired at each target. Nine seconds later (14 seconds with the revolver) a third target will be exposed for 3 seconds. The weapons are reloaded with three rounds, and one shot is fired at this target within the 12-second interval (17 seconds with the revolver).

(3) *Standing.* Immediately upon completing the firing from the kneeling position and upon command, weapons are locked, and the firing order advances to about the 5-yard firing line. The crouch standing position

(fig. 55) will be taken with weapons at the ready position, unlocked prepared to engage a target. One target will be exposed for 2 seconds followed at 1-second interval by a second target exposed for 2 seconds. One shot will be fired at each target.



RANGE:	50 YARDS	25 YARDS	15 YARDS	TWO 'E' TYPE TARGETS 6 TO 8 FEET APART
POSITION:	PRONE	KNEELING	STANDING	
NO. OF ROUNDS TO BE FIRED:	4	3	2	TOTAL 9

Figure 56. Combat firing course.

- (4) *Marking targets.* After completion of firing from the standing position, weapons are cleared, left on the 5-yard firing line and the firing order advances, marks scores, and pastes targets.

124. SCORING

The firer's individual score is equal to the total number of hits. The maximum possible score is 9 with either the pistol or revolver. Combat firing is not fired for qualification, but the following scores indicate the degree of proficiency achieved by individuals:

	<i>Hits</i>
Superior -----	7
Excellent -----	6
Satisfactory -----	5

125. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS ON THE RANGE

The safety precautions contained in paragraph 92 are applicable to combat firing.

Section III. ADVANCED FIRING COURSE

126. GENERAL

a. The following combat pistol and revolver course is a system of combat firing with a hand gun designed to provide a more realistic and practical training method for individuals armed with the pistol or revolver, and to serve as a uniform test of the shooter's ability.

b. The course is designed for use by specially qualified individuals whose military duties demand above average performance with hand guns. This course is not recommended for mass training of all individuals armed with the pistol or revolver.

c. This course differs from most in that as few restrictions as possible are placed upon the shooter and his equipment. The only conditions which are imposed are for the purpose of introducing practical elements which would be forced upon the shooter in actual combat, or in order to provide a uniform system of scoring.

127. RULES FOR ADVANCED FIRING COURSE

a. Weapons. Any pistol or revolver may be used, providing it is of sufficient caliber to be effective. Generally speaking, this confines calibers to .38 or larger. Exceptions are the .30 Luger, Mauser, and

Russian, and the 32-20 cartridge. The same weapon and sight-setting must be used throughout.

b. Ammunition. No mid-range or reduced charge ammunition is permitted. Handloads are permitted if equal or greater in power than the standard.

c. Holster. A holster is required in tables X through XIII, inclusive. Any serviceable holster, designed for continuous wear, is allowed. Impractical or unserviceable holsters (such as simple hook on the belt) are not permitted. If the holster has a retaining device, such as a strap or cover, the device must be used, securing the weapon in the holster before each draw. The same holster must be used throughout.

d. Condition of Readiness. All weapons must be carried in the holster in a safe condition. This means revolvers with the hammer down and automatic pistols with the manual safety set on safe or the hammer down. Neither revolvers nor automatic pistols may be holstered on "half-cock." If a double action automatic pistol is used, it must be holstered with the hammer down and safety off. The shooter's stance or position is not restricted in tables requiring a draw, except that both the shooter's hands must be at least 10 inches from the weapon when the signal to fire is given. (This provision serves to equalize the unpredictable factor of the actual position of the hands in a combat situation.)

e. Timing. Time in all tables is considered to be the interval between the signal to fire and the firing of the last (or only) shot in the string. The shooter does not initiate his own signals, but must wait for

the command of the line officer. In competition, if a shooter moves so that his hands are closer than the prescribed distance (10'') from his weapon before the signal to fire is given, he will be required to repeat the string. If this happens more than twice the shooter's score will be declared invalid.

128. COURSE OF FIRE

a. The course (course A) is divided into six tables. It comprises a total of 50 rounds with a maximum of 500 possible points.

b. The following tables prescribe the conduct of the firing of the course :

Table VIII. Course A

Range	Target	Shots	Strings	Position	Time
50 yards.	50-yard pistol target Standard American Ord. No. 10337. All hits inside the "8" ring, i. e., "in the black," count ten. Hits inside the "5" ring but outside the "8" ring count five. Hits outside the "5" ring count zero.	5	1	Any position which does not employ an artificial rest. Prone or sitting, using 1- or 2-hand grip, is recommended but not required.	No limit.

(1) *Table VIII.*

(*a*) This table tests the maximum accuracy of the shooter and his weapon. As this is not a particularly vital factor in the use of a hand gun, five shots are fired, ac-

counting for a possible score of 50 points, or one-tenth of the total score.

- (b) Although time and position are unrestricted, the shooter will not be permitted to use optical instruments since, to be effective in combat, the shooter must know where his weapon shoots before he opens fire.

Table IX. Course A

Range	Target	Shots	Strings	Position	Time
50 yards	Type E silhouette.	5	1	Standing (off-hand).	15 seconds.

- (2) *Table IX.* This table tests the effectiveness of deliberate fire at what is considered to be the maximum combat range of the hand gun under ideal conditions. Since the employment of the weapon at this range is not common, only 5 shots are fired, with a possible score of 50 points. The shooter starts from the position of "raise pistol" and does not aim until the command to fire is given.

Table X. Course A

Range	Target	Shots	Strings	Time
25 yards	Type E silhouette	10	10	2½ seconds per shot.

- (3) *Table X.* This table tests the shooter's ability to draw rapidly and shoot carefully at mid-ranges. This is considered to be a useful skill and is given a weight of one-fifth of the total score. The firer holsters his weapon and stands facing the target area. A "standby" signal is given and approximately 1 second later the target is turned or raised into the shooter's line of vision. It remains visible for $2\frac{1}{2}$ seconds and then disappears, or is edged, without signal, during which time the shooter draws and fires one shot. After each shot, the shooter renders his weapon safe, reholsters, and signals "ready" to the line officer, who then repeats the process. Any stance, position, or system of firing which fulfills the above requirements is permissible.

Table XI. Course A

Range	Targets	Shots	Strings	Time			
10 yards.	Type E silhouette.	10	1	SA gate loading revolvers. 19 seconds..	DA "swing-out" revolvers. 16 seconds..	Auto-pistols of capacity less than 10 shots. 11 seconds..	Auto-pistols of capacity of 10 shots or more. 6 seconds.

- (4) *Table XI.* This table tests the shooter's ability to draw and shoot very rapidly at short range, as well as his ability to reload his weapon and continue firing with speed

and dexterity. It is given a weight of one-fifth of the total score. The firer stands facing the target with his weapon holstered and loaded with 5 rounds. At the signal to fire, he draws and fires five shots, reloads, and fires five more. If the weapon holds 10 rounds or more, 10 rounds may be loaded initially and fired successively with reduced time allowance as shown in table XI. Spare ammunition or loaded magazine may be held in the free hand during the initial phase, prior to reloading.

Table XII. Course A

Range	Target	Shots	Strings	Time
10 yards	<div> <div>1 Type E silhouette</div> <div>1 Type F silhouette</div> <div>1 Type M silhouette</div> </div>	12	2	4 seconds per string.

- (5) *Table XII.* This table tests the shooter's ability to pivot and draw simultaneously, pick up targets rapidly, and engage several targets at once. It is the most practical and valuable part of the course, and is given the greatest weight of any table, 120 out of 500 points. The shooter stands facing 90° or more to either the right or the left of the line of sight to the center target. The weapon is loaded with six rounds and holstered. On the signal to fire the firer draws and pivots simultaneously to face the target

and fires two shots at each target in any order. He then reloads, reholsters, resumes his initial position, and then signifies to the line officer that he is ready to commence the second string. Two identical strings are fired, requiring 12 shots and making possible a score of 120.

Table XIII. Course A

Range	Target	Shots	Strings	Time
7 yards	Type E silhouette	8	8	1½ seconds per shot.

- (6) *Table XIII.* This table tests the firer's ability to combine maximum speed with the necessary accuracy to hit a man at close range. The distance involved is the statistical average for law enforcement gun fights. Since a relatively fast draw is also required in tables X, XI, and XII, this table requires only 8 shots and is given a weight of 80 points. The shooter stands facing the target with his weapon loaded, holstered, and safe. At the signal to fire he draws and fires one shot. He then checks his weapon for safety, reholsters, and awaits the next signal.

129. SCORING

The firer's individual score is equal to the total number of hits multiplied by 10. The maximum

possible is 500. The following scores indicate the degree of proficiency achieved by individuals:

Superior.....	455 points
Excellent.....	415 points
Satisfactory.....	375 points

130. MISCELLANEOUS COURSE A INFORMATION

a. Overtime. In tables IX, XI, and XII, any shots fired after the time limit has expired count as misses. In addition, the firer loses the value of one additional hit (10 points) for the string in which the overtime occurred.

b. Failing to Fire. In table XIII if the shooter cannot fire in $1\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, he is told to fire the table at maximum speed and is given half credit on his resulting score.

c. Individual Competition. In the event individual competition is desired, the time required for each string in tables XII and XIII will be recorded for each firer on his score sheet. In the case of tied scores, the average time for the 2 strings in table XII will be computed to the nearest one-tenth second, and this average will be added to the average time required for each of the 8 shots in table XIII to the nearest one-tenth second. The sum of the two averages will be compared and the tie will be resolved in favor of the faster shooter.

d. Test of General Ability. If this course is used as a test of general ability with the hand gun, the firer in question should be permitted to shoot it only

twice, preferably on successive days, and his second score taken as an index of his skill.

e. Movement Not Included. The course does not include shooting at "running man" targets, shooting while the firer is running, or a combination of the two. Nor does it include shooting from a moving vehicle, shooting while seated behind a desk, or night shooting. It is felt that while all these are valuable and should be included in familiarization practice, they involve too many complications to be included in a fixed course of fire. It has been found, also, that dexterity in firing the course as it stands is a very good indication of similar skill in the aforementioned variations.

131. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Any weapon not a standard item of issue must be given an ordnance check or be test fired prior to being allowed on the range.

Section IV. COMBAT-FIRING TARGETS

132. TARGET E

As described in paragraph 110 (fig. 49).

133. TARGET M

Target M consists of two parts: The upper part is Target E and the lower part is a trapezoidal piece whose upper edge is placed closely against the lower edge of Target E. It is made of material similar to Target E (fig. 57).

Section V. SMALL-BORE PRACTICE

134. GENERAL

The general matter contained in paragraphs 113-117, inclusive, applies equally to combat-firing and advanced firing courses. The lesser cost of ammunition permits much more extensive instructional practice than would ordinarily be possible. Serious consideration should be given to the use of small-bore practice to develop standards of proficiency that could not be reached otherwise.

135. SMALL-BORE RANGES

The ranges used for small-bore combat-firing and advanced firing are the same as prescribed in paragraphs 122 and 128.

136. CONDUCT OF SMALL-BORE COMBAT AND ADVANCED FIRING

Small-bore combat and advanced firing is conducted as prescribed in paragraphs 123 and 128.

CHAPTER 3

PRACTICAL QUALIFICATION COURSE REVOLVER COLT, CALIBER .38, 2-INCH BARREL

Section I. GENERAL

137. GENERAL

a. Definition. Practical qualification, with the revolver, Colt, 2-inch barrel, is the attaining of a minimum designated score on a firing course which is designed to simulate the actual conditions under which the weapon will ordinarily be used.

b. Objective. The objective of the practical qualification course is to train personnel in the practical use of the revolver, Colt, 2-inch barrel, to demonstrate the capabilities and limitations of the weapon, and to instruct in firing under conditions of stress. The course is designed to supplement known-distance range practice to develop the firer's ability to fire quickly, instinctively, automatically, and accurately, under varying conditions of stress.

c. Scope. Qualification in practical revolver shooting includes firing from several positions and at varying ranges; shooting with the right and left hand; point firing with double action; and quick-draw firing, double action, from the hip. The course does not represent one continuing situation; it represents several possible situations which personnel armed with the revolver may encounter.

d. Prior Training Requirements.

- (1) Training in practical revolver firing should not begin until the individual has demonstrated a mastery of basic marksmanship training by attaining the score of marksman or higher in record practice (par. 98).
- (2) The firer should be in good physical condition, since qualification will depend in part on his ability to get into the prescribed positions quickly, move from one firing point to another rapidly, instinctively coordinate the movements of his body, and to complete the course within the time prescribed.

138. COORDINATION OF MENTAL AND PHYSICAL FACULTIES

The firer must practice until all of his movements become instinctive and automatically coordinated. He should practice until his actions of assuming the correct position, drawing and pointing the weapon, properly grasping the weapon, properly alining the sights, squeezing the trigger, and counting the shots will appear as one swift motion.

139. GRASPING THE REVOLVER

a. One Hand. The firer uses whichever of the different grasps described in paragraph 88a(3) that is most suitable.

b. Two Hands. In the prone, sitting, and kneeling positions, the two-hand grip is advantageous. It supports the firing hand, steadies the weapon,

enhances accuracy, and improves the shot group. The size and shape of the hands will determine the exact method of grasping. The two-hand grip is assumed in the following manner:

- (1) Grasp the revolver in the usual manner with the firing hand.
- (2) Seat the revolver, still grasped in the firing hand, in the palm of the other hand.
- (3) Curl the thumb and fingers of the other hand around the firing hand in a manner that is comfortable and natural so that a maximum of support is provided (fig. 58).

Section II. QUALIFICATION FIRING

140. GENERAL

The firer must not attempt to fire the course until he has completed extensive dry firing. He must



Figure 58. Two-hand grasp, 2-inch barrel revolver.

practice loading and unloading until proficiency has been attained. He must practice getting into the several positions until he does so instinctively and with ease.

141. DESCRIPTION OF COURSE

a. Phase I (fig. 59). The firer begins at the 55-yard line (the starting line) with 50 rounds of ammunition in his pocket and 5 rounds in the weapon. Once he begins the course he continues until phase I is complete. He reloads with 5 rounds each time the weapon is empty. Time for this phase is 6½ minutes. It consists of the following:

<i>Range (yards)</i>	<i>Point</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Rounds</i>
50	1	Prone.....	5
50	2	do.....	5
40	3	Kneeling.....	5
40	4	do.....	5
30	5	Sitting.....	5
25	6	Standing (off hand).....	5
25	7	Standing (behind right portion of barricade).....	5
25	8	Standing (behind left portion of bar- ricade).....	5
25	9	Standing (off hand).....	5
7	10	Standing (point fire).....	5

b. Phase II. The firer, with five rounds loaded in the revolver, weapon in holster, enters a simulated room. The moment he sees the target, he draws his weapon as quickly as possible, and fires double action, five rounds, from the hip. Time limit for this phase is 3 seconds.

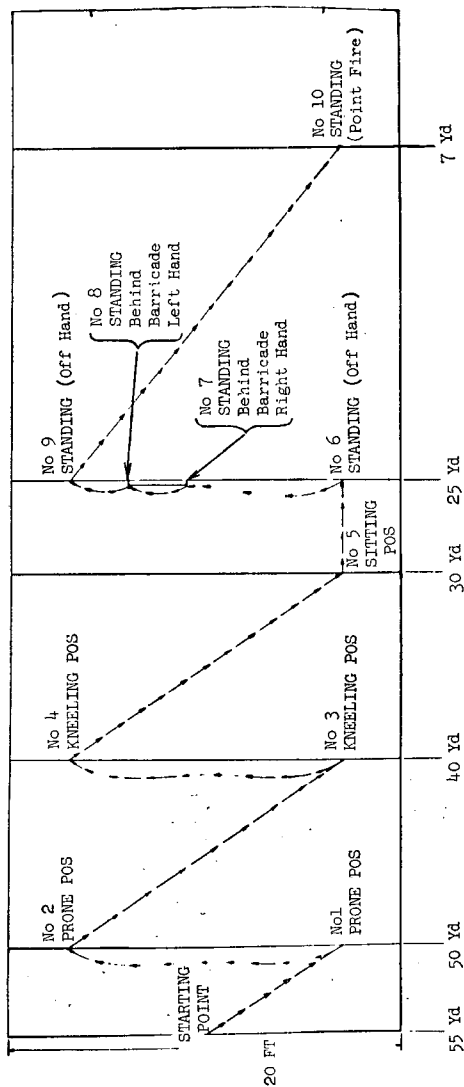


Figure 59. Practical qualification course.

142. POSITIONS

a. General. Most of the positions used in this course are assumed from the double time, as the firer runs from one firing position to another.

Caution: When assuming any position, do not place the trigger finger in the trigger guard until the revolver is pointed toward the target.

b. Prone Position. The firer runs from the starting line, or from the last firing point, weapon in the holster. Upon reaching the firing point, he begins the motions of drawing the weapon and assuming the prone position. He stops, feet close together, draws the weapon from the holster, bending slightly forward from the waist, and drops to the knees. He then falls forward, breaking the fall with the left hand and arm, and simultaneously stretches the right arm and hand to the front. Reaching out with the left hand, he rolls the body into a position as flat as possible on the ground with the feet together (fig. 60). He then takes a proper two-hand grasp on the revolver, cocks the hammer and squeezes the trigger.



Figure 60. Prone position, practical qualification course.

c. Kneeling Position. The firer approaches the firing point at double time, weapon in the holster. Upon reaching the firing point he stops, with the left foot pointing forward and the right hand on the weapon. He draws the revolver, swinging it widely to the right and then forward (so that the barrel never points toward the right leg). When the revolver points toward the target, he cocks the weapon with the right thumb, simultaneously turning the right foot to the right and raising the right leg to a position behind the left knee, and drops down on the right knee, leg, and foot; all of which are as flat as possible on the ground. He then sits on the inside of the right heel; however, letting only the right portion of the buttocks touch the heel. Rocking slightly backward, he distributes the body weight on the left foot and on the right foot, heel, and leg. He places the fleshy portion of the left arm, just above the elbow, on the top of the left knee so as to provide a steady rest. He then takes a proper two-hand grasp on the revolver and squeezes the trigger (fig. 61).

d. Sitting Position. The firer approaches the firing point at double time, weapon in the holster. Upon reaching the firing point, he jumps forward with both feet and comes to a sitting position, breaking the fall with the left hand. In the meantime, he draws the revolver, swinging it widely to the right and forward, cocking it as it points toward the target. The knees are bent with the heels dug into the ground. The firer rests the fleshy portion of the arms, just above the elbows, on the inside of the knees to provide a steady position. He takes a



Figure 61. Kneeling position, practical qualification course.

proper two-handed position and squeezes the trigger (fig. 62).

e. Standing Position, Off Hand. The firer approaches the firing point at double time, revolver in the holster. He comes to a stop with a slight jumping motion so that the feet and body turn slightly to the left. He draws the weapon, bending slightly forward to facilitate the draw, and assumes the conventional standing position as described in paragraph 88 (fig. 36).

f. Standing Position (Behind Barricade, Right Hand). The firer moves from the standing position (off hand) and ducks behind the barricade. Draw-



Figure 62. Sitting position, practical qualification course.

ing the revolver from the holster, he reloads. He places the left foot forward with the toe pointed toward the right at a 45° angle, near the edge of the barricade. The right foot is placed to the rear of and parallel to the left foot. The left hand, palm open, is placed against the barricade so that the forefinger (held along the edge of the barricade) and the thumb form an "L." The firer leans slightly on the left arm so that the arm is stiff. He grasps the revolver with the right hand, resting the right wrist on the left thumb, with the left thumb curled up against the hand for a steadier rest. The firer keeps well

behind the barricade, with only the revolver, right hand, left thumb, right temple and eye visible from the other side of the barricade (fig. 63).

g. Standing Position (Behind Barricade, Left Side). The position for the left side of the barricade is the same as for the right side except that the procedures are reversed from right to left.

h. Standing Position, Point Fire. The firer approaches the firing point at double time. About five feet from the firing point, he slows to a walk and draws the weapon, keeping it pointed toward the ground. At the firing point he stops and bends the knees, crouching with the body bent forward at the hips, feet spread well apart, with the left foot slightly forward. He swings the weapon up to shoulder height, pointing it at the target as though pointing a finger. Keeping the arm locked into position, he quickly alines the sights and fires double action (fig. 64).

i. Hip Shooting With Quick Draw. The firer enters the simulated room with the revolver in the holster, loaded with five rounds of ammunition. Immediately upon perceiving the target, he executes the following in one continuous motion: Bend the body slightly forward at the hips, grasping the revolver firmly by the stock and the frame, draw it from the holster. Point the forearm, hand and weapon at the target, holding the upper arm close against the side of the body with the elbow locked against the lower ribs, and straighten the body simultaneously. As soon as the muzzle clears the holster and points in the direction of the target, fire the rounds double action as quickly as possible.



Figure 63. Standing position, behind barricade, right side.



Figure 64. Standing position, point fire.

Caution: Do not place the finger on the trigger until the revolver points in the direction of the target (fig. 65).



Figure 65. Hip shooting, quick draw position.

143. RELOADING

a. Importance. One of the most important features of the course is reloading. The firer must be able to reload quickly, because the reloading will consume much of the total time allowed for the completion of Phase I. The firer must become adept in removing the empty cartridge cases from the cylinder, getting the rounds from his pocket and reloading the chambers.

b. Clearing the Weapon. After a series of shots have been fired, the empty cartridge cases are removed in the following manner: The firer grasps the stock, curving the fingers around the frame and keeping the barrel pointed up. The thumb will touch the thumb latch naturally. The left hand is placed on the forward portion of the frame so that the left forefinger and the middle finger ride against the right side of the cylinder, with the left thumb riding against the left side of the cylinder. Using the right thumb, the firer slides the thumb latch to the rear, and simultaneously applies pressure against the cylinder with the fingers of the left hand, causing the cylinder to swing out. The left thumb is then pressed downward on the head of the ejector rod, ejecting the empty cases. If necessary, repeat the manipulation of the ejector rod.

c. Loading the Cylinder. With the revolver held in the left hand, cylinder open, the firer loads five rounds into the chambers, one by one, with the right hand. As the rounds are loaded the cylinder is rotated with the fingers of the left hand. This loading should be accomplished with a minimum of lost

motion but without hurry. Care should be taken that each round is inserted fully into the chamber. It is important to insure that the cylinder is closed with the empty chamber in line with the barrel so that the hammer will not fall upon an empty chamber during the firing of the string.

Caution: Do not place the hand in front of the muzzle when reloading.

144. AMMUNITION

The firer begins the course with 5 rounds loaded in the revolver and 50 rounds in his right side trousers or coat pocket.

Note. It is not permitted to place five rounds at each firing point. All reload ammunition must be drawn from the pocket. Any other practice will detract from the objective of the course.

145. PRACTICE FIRING

a. Purpose. The purpose of practice firing of the qualification course is to permit the firer to fire a modification of the course under competent close supervision in order that any errors or bad firing habits may be detected and corrected. Practice firing will also determine if the firer is prepared to fire for qualification.

b. Conduct of Practice Firing.

- (1) Place a target in the window of the house.
- (2) Load the revolver with 5 rounds and place 30 rounds in the pocket.
- (3) Stand at starting point with the revolver in the holster.
- (4) At the command GO, double time to point 1 on the 50 yard line, assume the prone po-

sition and fire five rounds. Clear and inspect the weapon.

- (5) Move forward with the instructor and inspect the target. The instructor will utilize this opportunity to make such remarks as he thinks necessary to correct the firer. The hits are then marked so that subsequent hits may be determined.
- (6) Return to the 50 yard line, reload with five rounds, and assume the prone position. At the command GO, double time to point 3, on the 40 yard line and repeat the procedure of (4) and (5) above, except that the firing will be from the kneeling position.
- (7) Repeat these procedures from the sitting position, point 5; standing (off hand), point 6; standing position (behind right side of barricade), point 7; and standing position point fire), point 10. Phase I is now complete.
- (8) For Phase II, follow the procedure outlined in paragraph 142. The instructor times the firer to determine the time consumed in drawing the weapon and firing the five rounds.

146. CONDUCT OF RECORD FIRING, PRACTICAL QUALIFICATION COURSE

a. Phase I.

- (1) During record firing the instructor (coach) merely times the firer and follows him from point to point to insure that he complies

with all safety regulations and fires from the right points.

- (2) One target is placed in the window and one in the door of the house. The firer fires on the target in the window from all positions on the right side of the course and on the target on the door from all positions on the left side of the course.
- (3) To begin firing for record, the firer stands at the starting point with five rounds loaded in the revolver, revolver in the holster. When the instructor gives the command GO, he begins to time the firer.
- (4) At the command GO, the firer proceeds at double time to point 1, assumes the prone position, fires five rounds, and reloads while still in the prone position. Repeats same procedure at point 2.
- (5) The firer then moves to point 3, assumes the kneeling position, fires five rounds, assumes the prone position and reloads. Repeats at point 4.
- (6) Moves to point 5, fires five rounds in the sitting position. Reloads in the prone position and moves to point 6.
- (7) At point 6 the firer fires five rounds in the standing position (off hand), and, holding the revolver pointed down range, ducks behind the barricade to point 7.
- (8) At point 7 he reloads and fires five rounds from behind the barricade, right side. He then reloads and moves to point 8, firing

five more rounds from behind the barricade, left side.

- (9) He reloads while behind the barricade, moves to point 9, fire five rounds standing (off hand), ducks back behind the barricade and reloads.

- (10) He then moves to point 10 and fires five rounds, standing position, point fire. Phase I is now completed. The instructor stops timing.

b. Phase II. To fire Phase II, the instructor, out of sight of the firer, places the target in the simulated room behind the false house front, 5 yards from the door. The firer should not know where the target has been placed.

- (1) The firer loads five rounds in the revolver and places it in the holster. He then proceeds through the door. At the instant he sees the target, he draws and fires five rounds as quickly as possible, double action.
- (2) Timing starts as soon as the firer's hand moves toward the weapon and ceases when the last round is fired.

147. SCORING AND CLASSIFICATION

a. Phase I.

- (1) *Scoring.* Phase I must be completed within $6\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. Regardless of the score attained, the firer has not qualified unless he completes the course in the allotted time. Hits are scored as 5, 4, 3, or 2, depending upon their location upon the target. To compute the score, count the number of hits

in each zone, multiply by the value of the zone and add the total. Misses are scored as zero.

- (2) *Classification.* Personnel will be qualified according to the following minimum scores, provided that the course has been completed in the time allotted:

TOTAL POSSIBLE SCORE--	250
EXPERT-----	200
SHARPSHOOTER-----	175
MARKSMAN-----	150

b. Phase II. To qualify in Phase II, the firer must score at least three hits upon the target in 5 seconds. The position of the hits on the target is immaterial. There is no degree of qualification for Phase II.

148. SCORE CARD

Any locally designed score card which will meet the requirements of determining qualification (par. 147) is authorized.

Section III. RANGES AND TARGETS

149. CONSTRUCTION OF THE RANGE

a. General (par. 141 and fig. 59). The course is designed to allow for simplicity in construction so as to permit completion with a minimum of labor, materials and expense. It may be built without the technical assistance of surveyors, artists, draftsmen or carpenters. Scrap material is adequate, since no

durability other than that adequate to withstand local weather hazards is required.

b. Selection of Site. The general instructions contained in paragraph 111 should be followed in the selection of the range site. The ground on which the range is built should be level, reasonably soft and free from obstructions such as ditches, trees or stumps.

c. Steps in Construction.

- (1) Measure an area 20 feet wide and 65 yards long. Place a stake at each corner and connect the stakes with string, making certain that area is exactly rectangular.
- (2) Clear the area of all grass, weeds or other obstructions and rake it so that the top soil is reasonably soft.
- (3) Place wooden stakes on each side of the cleared area at the following distances, beginning at the starting line and working in the direction of fire: 55 yards, 50 yards, 40 yards, 30 yards, 25 yards, and 7 yards.
- (4) Construct a wooden barricade (fig. 66), 9 feet high by 3 feet wide, using available materials. Fasten it securely with wooden braces, making sure that the braces are on the side of the barricade toward the target. Place the barricade in the center of the firing lane on the 25 yard line so that it cannot be accidentally moved by the firer.
- (5) Construct 11 rectangular signs, 18 inches wide by 12 inches high, to be painted white and lettered in 2-inch black letters as follows:

STARTING POINT	POINT 1	POINT 2	POINT 3
55 yards	Prone 50 yards	Prone 50 yards	Kneeling 40 yards
POINT 4	POINT 5	POINT 6	POINT 7
Kneeling 40 yards	Sitting 30 yards	Standing—off hand 25 yards	Barricade right side 25 yards
POINT 8	POINT 9	POINT 10	
Barricade left side 25 yards	Standing—off hand 25 yards	Point fire 7 yards	

- (6) Nail all of the signs (except those for points 7 and 8) to suitable stakes and set them securely in the ground at each of the firing points as shown in figure 59. The signs should be located about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the left and right sides of the firing lane. Be sure that the lettering on the signs can be read from the starting line. Nail the signs for points 7 and 8 to the barricade on the proper side about 7 feet above the ground.
- (7) Construct two portable wooden target stands, with back braces, from available materials, according to the specifications in figure 67.
- (8) Construct a false front for a house, representing an open door and an open window, according to specifications in figure 68. Place the false front in position at the end of the firing lane as shown in figure 59.

d. Firing Lanes. Ordinarily, one firing lane will be sufficient to accommodate the average unit armed with the 2-inch barrel revolver. However, two addi-

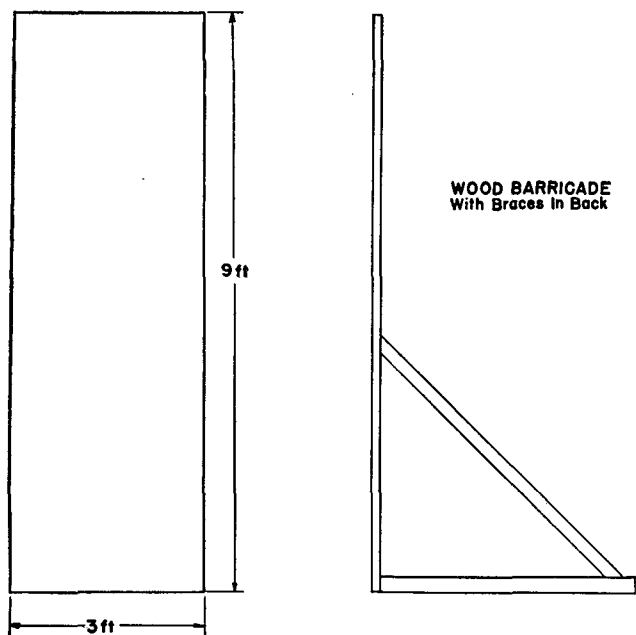


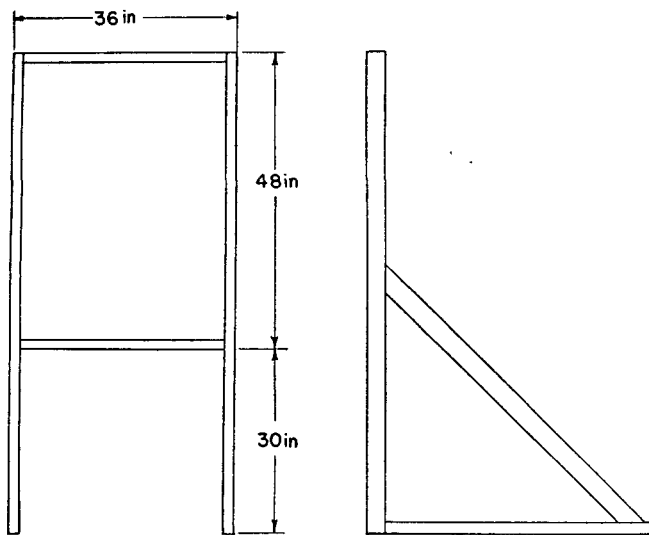
Figure 66. Barricade, specifications.

tional lanes can be constructed on this range at about 45° angles from the center lane. If additional lanes are constructed careful consideration must be given to the safety requirements.

150. TARGET S

(fig. 69)

The target S is used in the practical qualification course. It is a black silhouette, representing a man firing a revolver, which is divided into several zones for scoring purposes. Hits within the zone are given



TARGET STAND

Braces To Be Fastened In Back Of Target Stand

Figure 67. Target stand, specifications.

the value of the zone as described in paragraph 147a (1). Hits which touch a zone boundary are given the value of the higher zone.

Section IV. INDIVIDUAL PRACTICE

151. GENERAL

The firer must not be content with the instruction given during instruction periods. He must constantly endeavor to improve his efficiency in manipulating the weapon, in reloading and in assuming

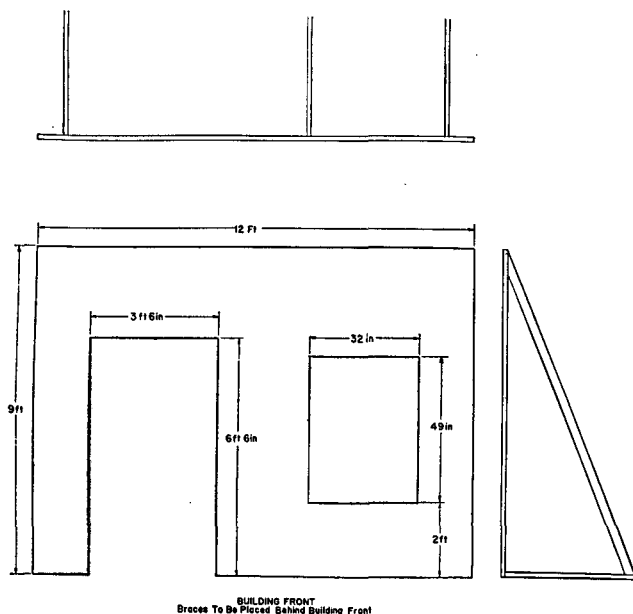
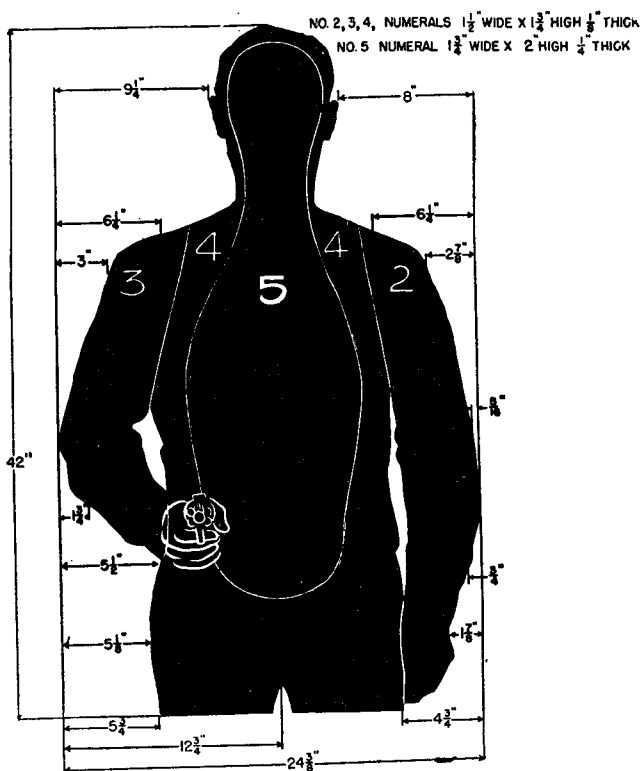


Figure 68. False house front, specifications.

positions; and he must master the techniques of trigger squeeze, sight alinement and breath control.

152. METHODS OF IMPROVEMENT

Only by extensive dry firing, paying particular attention to the correct manner of performing all of the steps of preliminary marksmanship and advanced marksmanship for the practical qualification course, as described in paragraphs 82-117 and 137-154, can the individual reach the peak of efficiency necessary to become an excellent pistol shot.



153. HIP SHOOTING

To improve hip shooting the firer should practice before a mirror. Such practice will show him the direction in which the weapon is pointing and reveal any errors which he is making.

154. CAUTION

Always clear and inspect the weapon before practicing dry firing.

CHAPTER 4

ADVICE TO INSTRUCTORS

Section I. GENERAL

155. PROVISIONS NOT MANDATORY

Unless specifically designated as such, information and suggestions contained in this chapter are not mandatory. They are intended as a guide for use by personnel responsible for the instruction of troops in subjects covered herein.

156. METHOD OF INSTRUCTION

It is advisable to make use of the applicatory system where instruction is conducted in subjects covered in this manual. Comprising this system of instruction are several phases; explanation, demonstration, application (practical work), and examination.

a. Explanation. The initial explanation and demonstration of any particular phase of the instruction is presented to the assembled unit by the instructor assisted by essential demonstration personnel. The general purpose of the entire course or period of instruction should be explained first. The various phases or steps of the course should then be presented in a series of explanations and demonstrations.

b. Demonstration.

- (1) Demonstrations which are skillfully conceived and executed expedite and simplify

instruction as well as stimulate interest. Successful demonstrations are usually short and concise. They leave the student with an exact impression stripped of superfluous details. The demonstrations incident to all subjects should be arranged in progressive sequence, and where practicable should alternate with practical work to permit the student to fix these successive phases of instruction in his mind.

- (2) The men who constitute the demonstration unit should be carefully selected for their intelligence, ability, and appearance. They should be thoroughly trained and rehearsed in the duties they are to perform so that the demonstration will proceed smoothly and illustrate clearly and simply the phase of instruction being presented.
- (3) The equipment used for demonstrations should be the best available. A demonstration platform or an area in which the students can be assembled quickly at a position from which they can see and hear every part of the demonstration is essential.
- (4) Interest is added and valuable instruction given by repeating demonstrations, including common errors, and requiring the students to detect these errors.

c. Application (Practical Work).

- (1) This third step of instruction is of major importance since it gives the student an opportunity actually to accomplish that which

has been previously explained and demonstrated.

- (2) During the practical work phase of instruction, best results are obtained if the unit is divided into groups. Groups should consist of from four to eight men depending upon the number of men undergoing instruction and the number of assistant instructors available. Each group is provided with a set of equipment and placed under the direct supervision of a trained assistant instructor. The group then executes the previously demonstrated phase of instruction, individuals rotating within the groups, until all men have mastered the instruction.
- (3) The initial allotment of time and equipment should be made carefully. However, the instructor should not hesitate to alter this allotment if the majority of the men fail to master the instruction within the allotted time or are kept at one exercise to the point of boredom. The frequent rotation of duties within each group is preferable to keeping each man in one position for a long time.

d. Examination. An informal oral or practical examination should be conducted upon completion of each phase of instruction. In addition to the examination required before starting range practice, the organization commander should conduct such additional examinations as are necessary to insure that all men have completed the training.

Section II. MECHANICAL TRAINING

157. GENERAL

The unit to be instructed is assembled in a suitable area and divided into conveniently sized groups, each under the supervision of an assistant instructor. The instruction is centralized under the supervision of the unit instructor. Explanation and demonstration are concurrent, each assistant instructor demonstrating the elements of the particular phase of instruction as the instructor explains it from the platform. For short periods of practical work the instruction is decentralized under the assistant instructors.

158. DISASSEMBLY AND ASSEMBLY OF THE PISTOL

a. Equipment Required. One pistol (revolver) with magazine (2 clips) per man, one pistol cleaning kit per group.

b. Procedure. An assistant instructor disassembles and assembles the pistol (revolver) while the instructor is explaining the procedure.

(1) *Practical work.* Assistant instructors explain and demonstrate the procedure and each student performs each operation in unison with the assistant instructor. When acquainted with the procedure, each student disassembles and assembles the pistol (revolver) without assistance.

(2) *Questions and answers.* Students ask questions concerning points about which they are doubtful; instructors ask questions designed to test the effectiveness of their instruction.

159. CARE AND CLEANING

a. Equipment Required. Same as described in paragraph 158, plus additional equipment required for demonstration purposes.

b. Procedure.

- (1) The pistol (revolver) is compared with any other mechanism and the necessity explained of keeping it clean, lubricated, and in effective condition.
- (2) Concurrently, the proper method of cleaning the pistol is explained and demonstrated.
- (3) Instruction in cleaning is conducted under supervision of squad and platoon commanders throughout the year.
- (4) Students ask questions concerning points about which they are in doubt; instructor asks questions designed to test effectiveness of his instruction.

160. FUNCTIONING

a. Equipment Required. Same as described in paragraph 158.

b. Procedure.

- (1) The various phases of loading, unloading, and firing the pistol (revolver) are explained.
- (2) Students practice loading a magazine (clips), inserting the magazine (clips) in the pistol, and loading and unloading the pistol (revolver).

- (3) Students ask questions concerning points about which they are in doubt; instructor asks questions designed to test effectiveness of his instruction.

161. ACCESSORIES

a. Equipment Required. One each of the accessories listed in paragraphs 16, 57, and 77.

b. Procedure.

- (1) The use of each accessory is explained and demonstrated.
- (2) Students examine accessories.
- (3) Questions are asked by both student and instructor as described in paragraph 160.

162. INDIVIDUAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

a. Equipment Required. Same as required in paragraph 158.

b. Procedure.

- (1) Safety rules discussed in paragraph 24, 59, or 60 are explained and demonstrated. Tests for safety devices are explained and demonstrated.
- (2) Students practice the application of the safety rules discussed and the tests of safety devices. Observation of the rules for safety becomes a habit only after constant practice over a long period. Instructors and assistant instructors must be constantly alert to enforce the safety rules.
- (3) Questions are asked as described in paragraph 160.

Section III. MANUAL OF THE PISTOL AND REVOLVER

163. GENERAL

a. Instruction in the manual of the pistol and the revolver is conducted concurrently with dismounted drill and with previous instruction in this chapter.

b. Manual of the pistol and manual of the revolver lend themselves readily to the applicatory system of instruction.

c. Equipment Required. Each man is equipped with a pistol with magazine (revolver), holster, belt, magazine pocket, and two extra magazines (clips).

d. Procedure.

- (1) The instructor, employing a trained demonstration unit, explains and demonstrates each movement in the manual.
- (2) Under assistant instructors, groups are drilled in the various movements.
- (3) Each group is tested by the instructor at the end of each period and a critique is conducted.

Section IV. MARKSMANSHIP

164. GENERAL

a. Marksmanship is the basic step in training the soldier to employ successfully the pistol or revolver in combat. A soldier will subconsciously employ in combat the principles he has been taught in marksmanship, hence these principles must be sound.

b. The procedure used in conducting marksmanship instruction is similar to that used in the preceding sections of this chapter except that it is more

decentralized. During instruction in preparatory exercises, the entire unit is assembled initially under the unit instructor who is assisted by a trained demonstration unit. Following the initial explanation and demonstration, the groups move to their individual sets of equipment and start practical work under the assistant instructors.

c. Firing exercises should be conducted under centralized control.

165. PREPARATORY RANGE TRAINING

a. General.

- (1) A thorough course in preparatory range training is essential. During this period, the soldier learns all the mechanics of target practice except actual firing. Preparatory training may be done in barracks. Range equipment is not required.
- (2) Adequate time should be allowed and thorough supervision provided to insure that each man has thoroughly mastered the instruction before he is permitted to fire.
- (3) Each instructional phase is taken up in proper sequence and training in that step is completed by each man before the next step is initiated. If men fail to progress uniformly, groups should be rearranged so that instruction will not be held up by men who are slow to learn.
- (4) A careful record should be kept of the progress of each man and each group in order that the instructor will know the progress of

instruction and when the men are ready for range practice.

b. Equipment Per Group.

- (1) One sighting bar.
- (2) One pistol (revolver) rest.
- (3) Two small aiming disks.
- (4) One 5-inch aiming disk.
- (5) Two small boxes with paper tacked on one side.
- (6) One target frame on which is placed a blank sheet of paper at least 2 feet square.
- (7) One target L.
- (8) One target E, bobbing.
- (9) One pistol with magazine (revolver) holster, belt, magazine pocket, and two extra magazines (clips) per man.
- (10) Material for blackening sights.
- (11) Tissue paper for copying shot groups.
- (12) Pencils.
- (13) Additional equipment such as blackboard, charts, and drawings as decided by the instructor.

c. Procedure.

- (1) Each phase of training is initiated with an orientation discussion covering the purpose and scope of the instruction concerned and the manner in which it is to be conducted. Where appropriate, the instructor employs a trained demonstration group to emphasize important points of instruction.
- (2) When practical work is undertaken, groups are kept as small as circumstances permit and are supervised by assistant instructors.

- (3) The proficiency of the students is determined by means of oral examination and by close observation of the manner in which they accomplish practical work.

166. RANGE FIRING

a. General. The number of men who are to fire and the availability of range facilities are the primary factors affecting details of administration and supply. These matters must be the subject of detailed prior planning in order that firing may proceed smoothly and without interruption. Plans should include training of necessary assistants and demonstration units and adequate provision for keeping all men occupied by concurrent marksmanship training of an appropriate nature.

b. Equipment.

- (1) *Pistols (revolvers).* Every effort should be made to detect and repair mechanical defects prior to conducting marksmanship training.
- (2) *Magazines.* Damaged or inoperative magazines are the greatest single cause of malfunctioning of the pistol. Principal defects in magazines are dents, spread lips, and the presence of sand or dirt below the follower.

c. Safety Precautions. Range officers, the officer in charge of firing, and the commander responsible for the location of ranges and the conduct of firing thereon must have a thorough knowledge of AR 750-10. Before firing is commenced, all officers and

men who are to fire or who are concerned with range practice will be familiarized with the safety precautions contained in paragraph 106.

167. CONSTRUCTION OF TARGETS AND RANGES

a. General. For detailed information relative to targets and target accessories, see T/A 23.

b. Targets. When regular printed targets are not available, suitable substitutes can be made on sheets of wrapping paper. Dimensions should be accurate. Targets can be made in large numbers by using a stencil made of heavy linoleum.

c. Ranges.

- (1) *General.* The range should be level and open and if practicable, so located that fire can be delivered against a steep hill or bank in rear of the targets. Semipermanent bases should be constructed to facilitate placing targets in position and changing targets with the minimum delay or confusion.
- (2) *Marksmanship course.* Targets should be spaced from 3 to 5 yards apart. The depth of the range should be not less than 40 yards.
- (3) *Combat firing courses.* Dimensions outlined in paragraphs 122 and 128 should be accurately observed.
- (4) *Practical qualification course.* Dimensions and methods of construction outlined in paragraph 149 should be accurately followed.

CHAPTER 5

TRAINING SCHEDULES

Section I. GENERAL

168. GENERAL

The minimum subject schedules shown in sections II and III are advisory and should be considered as a guide; they apply generally to the training of troops on an expediency basis and can be adapted to suit local needs.

169. SUBJECT SCHEDULE

The minimum subject schedule in section II can be used as a guide in the preparation of a lesson plan. Local conditions may dictate greater or lesser periods of time for the various phases of the subject schedule. Sections II and III include schedules, instruction practice, and record practice for the pistol and revolver.

170. TRAINING AIDS

Training aids which will facilitate the instruction are—

- a.* Nomenclature and functioning board.
- b.* Charts.
- c.* Oil, rods, bore cleaner, brushes, dummy cartridges, nails, rags, and range equipment as outlined in paragraph 165*b*.
- d.* Disassembly mat for pistol, GTA 9-59.

Section II. MINIMUM SUBJECT SCHEDULE, PISTOL, CALIBER .45

I. FAMILIARIZATION (*Instruction Practice*)

P ¹	H ²	Subject	Text references	Area	Equipment
1	1	General characteristics; disassembly and assembly; immediate action, care and cleaning.	FM 23-35, pars. 1-8.	Assembly hall or outdoor training area.	1 pistol and 1 GTA 9-59 (disassembly mat) per man; 1 table or shelter half per 4 men; Inf. Training Chart No. 13; wooden model of assemblies; FS 7-16, 7-17.
2	3	Preparatory marksmanship, aiming, position, trigger squeeze, slow and quick fire exercises.	FM 23-35, pars. 82-90, 93, 163-166.	Pistol range or suitable training area.	Training side equipment as listed in par. 165b; TF 11-274; 1 piece of cord approx. 4½ ft long per pistol.
3	4	Familiarization firing--	FM 23-35, pars. 24, 100-103, 166.	Pistol range----	Pistol range equipment; pistol w/2 magazines, 25 rds. ammo; score cards (fig. 48) for each firer; 1 type E target per 2 students.

¹ P--period.

² H--hours.

II. QUALIFICATION—MARKSMANSHIP (*Record Practice*)

P ¹ H ²	Subject	Text references	Area	Equipment
1	General characteristics; disassembly and assembly; functioning.	FM 23-35, pars. 1-4, 12-14.	Assembly hall or outdoor training area.	1 pistol per man; 1 table or shelter half per 4 men; Inf. Training Chart No. 13; wooden model of assemblies; FS 7-16, 7-17.
2	Malfunctions and stoppages. Care and cleaning; accessories, ammunition; individual safety precautions.	FM 23-35, pars. 26-29, 5-11, 15-16, 17-25.	-----do-----	Same as first period; plus cleaning rod, bronze brush, oil, bore cleaner, patches; all accessories listed in par. 16. Various types of ammunition.
3	Preparatory marksmanship; aiming and position exercises; trigger-squeeze exercises.	FM 23-35, pars. 82-89, 164-166.	Pistol range or suitable training area.	Training aids equipment as listed in par. 165b; TF 11-274.

4	1	Preparatory marksmanship, slow, time, and sustained fire exercises.	FM 23-35, pars. 90-91, 164-166.	Pistol range or suitable training area.	Same as period 3; plus piece of cord approximately 4½ feet long for each man.
5	1	Review and examinations.	FM 23-35, par. 94, all previous references.	-----do-----	All equipment used in preceding periods.
6	4	Instruction practice; safety precautions.	FM 23-35, pars 24-25, 91, 96-97, 105, 106, 109, 110, 164-166.	Pistol range-----	Pistol range equipment; pistol w/2 magazines, 50 rds. ammo, score cards, dummy cartridges, for each firer; 1 type L and E target per 2 students.
7	4	Record practice-----	FM 23-35, pars. 24-25, 98-99, 164-166.	-----do-----	Pistol range equipment; pistol w/2 magazines, 40 rds. ammo, score cards, dummy cartridges, for each firer; 1 type L and E target per 2 students.

¹ P—period.

² H—hours.

Section III. MINIMUM SUBJECT SCHEDULE, REVOLVER, CALIBER .45 AND .38

I. FAMILIARIZATION (*Instruction Practice*)

P ¹	H ²	Subject	Text references	Area	Equipment
1	1	General characteristics; disassembly and assembly; immediate action, care and cleaning.	FM 23-35, pars. 40-45, 52-55.	Assembly hall or outdoor training area.	1 revolver per man; 1 table or shelter half per 4 men; FS 9-88.
2	3	Preparatory marksmanship, aiming, position, trigger squeeze, slow and quick fire exercises.	FM 23-35, pars. 82-90, 164-166.	Pistol range or suitable training area.	Training aids equipment as listed in par. 165b; TF 11-274.
3	4	Familiarization firing--	FM 23-35, pars. 96, 97, 99, 104-107, 164-166.	Pistol range----	Range equipment: 1 revolver per firer; 25 rds. ammo, score cards (fig. 48); 1 type E target per 2 students.

¹ P--period² H--hours.

II. QUALIFICATION—MARKSMANSHIP (*Record Practice*)

P ¹	H ²	Subject	Text references	Area	Equipment
1	3	General characteristics; disassembly and assembly; functioning.	FM 23-35, pars. 40-46, 52-55.	Assembly hall or outdoor training area.	1 revolver per man; 1 table or shelter half per 4 men; FS 9-88.
2	1	Malfunctions and stoppages. Care and cleaning; accessories, ammunition; individual safety precautions.	FM 23-35, pars. 61-64, 46-51, 56-60.	-----do-----	Same as first period; plus cleaning rod, bronze brush, oil, bore cleaner, patches; all accessories listed in pars. 56-57. Various type of ammunition.
3	2	Preparatory marksmanship, aiming and position exercises; trigger squeeze exercises.	FM 23-35, pars. 82-89, 91, 164-166.	Pistol range or suitable training area.	Training aids equipment as listed in par. 165b; TF 11-274.

¹ P—period.

² H—hours.

II. QUALIFICATION—MARKSMANSHIP (*Record Practice*)—Continued

P ¹	H ²	Subject	Text references	Area	Equipment
4	1	Preparatory marksmanship review; slow, time, and sustained fire exercises.	FM 23-35, pars. 90, 92, 164-166.	Pistol range or suitable training area.	Same as period 3.
5	1	Review and examinations.	FM 23-35, par. 95, all previous references.	-----do-----	All equipment used in preceding periods.
6	4	Instruction practice safety precautions on the range.	FM 23-35, pars. 59-60, 96-97, 105, 106, 109, 110, 164-166.	Pistol range-----	Range equipment; 50 rds. ammo, score cards, dummy cartridges for each firer; 1 type L and E target per 2 students.
7	4	Record practice-----	FM 23-35, pars. 59-60, 98, 99, 164-166.	-----do-----	Range equipment; 40 rds. ammo, score cards, dummy cartridges for each firer; 1 type L and E target per 2 students.

¹ P—period.

² H—hours.

APPENDIX

REFERENCES

AR 370-5	Qualification in Arms.
SR 110-1-1	Index of Army Motion Pictures, Kinescope Recordings, and Film Strips.
SR 310-20-3	Index of Training Publications.
SR 310-20-4	Index of Technical Manuals, Technical Regulations, Technical Bulletins, Supply Bulletins, Lubrication Orders, and Modification Work Orders.
SR 320-5-1	Dictionary of United States Army Terms
SR 385-10-40	Report of Accident Experience.
SR 385-310-1	Regulations for Firing Ammunition for Training, Target Practice, and Combat.
FM 21-5	Military Training.
FM 21-8	Military Training Aids.
FM 21-40	Defense Against Chemical Attack.
FM 23-5	U. S. Rifle, Caliber .30, M1.
TM 3-220	Decontamination.
TM 9-855	Targets, Target Material, and Training Course Lay-Outs.
TM 9-1295	Caliber .45 Automatic Pistol M1911 and M1911A1.
TM 9-1900	Ammunition, General.
TM 9-1990	Small Arms Ammunition.
TM 9-2200	Small Arms Matériel and Associated Equipment.
TM 9-2210	Instruction Guide, Small Arms Accidents, Malfunctions and Their Causes.
TB 23-36-3	Repair of Revolvers, Caliber .45, M1917.
TA 23	Targets and Target Equipment.

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